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CDF'S CHILD, YOUTH, AND FAMILY FUTURES CLEARINGHOUSE

A CONTINUATION
OF THE
ADOLESCENT
PREGNANCY PREVENTION
CLEARINGHOUSE

The Health of America's Children

Maternal and child health hasn't improved much in the past 10 years, and probably won't in the near future — until we address the problems that stem from lack of insurance and access to basic health care.

DEAR LORD BE GOOD TO ME THE SEA IS SO WIDE AND MY BOAT IS SO SMALL

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The Health of America's Children

by

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THE HEALTH OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN

Introduction

Good health is one of the dreams we all have for our children. Unfortunately, for far too many American children good health is a dream denied or deferred. This seventh edition of *The Health of America's Children* presents national, international, state, and city statistics on the health of America's children and the adequacy of programs that serve them. But this report really is about the basic choice that confronts the nation: either invest modest amounts of money now or pay heavily later, as the next generation, diminished by preventable deaths and impaired by preventable disabilities, attempts to meet the demands of the twenty-first century.

In the mightiest nation on earth, nearly 40,000 American children will die in infancy this year. According to the 1989 White House Task Force Report on Infant Mortality, at least 25 percent of infant deaths could be prevented. For every infant who dies, another 10 will be left with permanent disabilities. Twenty-five percent of these disabilities could be prevented, as well. Three in 10 U.S. infants and toddlers go without adequate childhood immunizations and face the nearly unimaginable risk in a civilized society of death and lifelong disability from preventable childhood disease. In the world's wealthiest nation, millions of children go without basic health insurance and without access to basic health services.

Underlying these shameful statistics is pervasive childhood poverty. Childhood death, illness, and disability are social phenomena, and social factors lie at the heart of the nation's poor child health performance. In 1989 poverty claimed one in five children, one in four children younger than six, one in three children living with parents younger than 30, and nearly one in two black and Latino children. That year an astonishing one in 11 American children younger than six lived in families with incomes of less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level.

Poverty affects child health in two ways. First, poverty exposes children to living conditions that threaten their health. Inadequate housing, sanitation, food, and medical care all are associated with poverty and all have a major impact on child health.

Second, poverty deprives families of the resources they need to cope with childhood illness and disability when it does strike. Poor children are significantly more likely to be born at low birthweight (which accounts for 60 percent of all infant deaths) and are at heightened risk for a host of preventable child health problems. Poor families are far more likely to be uninsured, and are far more likely to live in areas with too few affordable health care services. As a result, health problems affecting poor children are significantly more likely to be serious and to have lifelong consequences.

Given the relationship between childhood poverty and health status, it should be no surprise that a decade that witnessed an increase of more than 2 million in the number of poor children and major cuts in social and health programs for low-income children and families also saw major erosion in basic maternal and child health indicators such as infant low birthweight and prenatal care. It should surprise no one that childhood immunization rates plummeted or that the incidence of communicable disease soared. And it should come as no great shock that the U.S. infant mortality rate, like its childhood poverty rate, lags behind other industrialized nations.

OVERVIEW OF KEY FINDINGS

Infant Mortality

In 1988, 38,910 infants in this nation died before reaching their first birthday. Nearly one in 100 American babies did not survive infancy. The U.S. infant mortality rate ranked behind 18 other nations, including Hong Kong, Singapore, and Spain. For only the second time since 1965, there was no statistically significant improvement in the national infant mortality rate from the previous year. During the 1980s, infant mortality improved at a pace one-third slower than during the previous decade.

The plight of black infants is even bleaker. In 1988 black infants were more than twice as likely as white infants to die within the year after birth. The gap between black and white infant mortality in 1988 stood at its widest point since race specific data were first recorded by the federal government in 1940. Since 1940 the gap has caused the deaths of nearly 415,000 black infants who would not have died if the black infant mortality rate were as low as the white rate.

Low Birthweight

The single leading cause of infant death is low birthweight. More than 270,000 newborns were born too soon or too small in 1988. While the incidence of low-birthweight fell slightly among whites, the rate increased for blacks. The percentage of black infants born at low birthweight rose to 13 percent in 1988, the highest level since 1976.

Maternal Mortality

Not only is infant health at risk, but more women are dying from complications related to pregnancy. The maternal mortality rate jumped 27 percent between 1987 and 1988. This rise in maternal mortality was the largest one-year increase in the past half-century.

Prenatal Care

Prenatal care that begins early and continues throughout pregnancy can prevent low birthweight and infant and maternal mortality. In 1988 less than 76 percent of all infants were born to mothers who received prenatal care within the first three months of pregnancy, worse than the previous year and no better than the levels recorded in 1979. Black and Mexican American infants were far less likely to be born to mothers who received early prenatal care — 61 percent and 58 percent, respectively.

Even more disturbing is the steadily increasing proportion of women who received *no* prenatal care or none until the last three months of pregnancy. In every year in the 1980s the late or no prenatal care rate worsened or did not improve. In 1988 more than 6 percent of all births were to women who received late or no prenatal care. The late or no care rates among black and Latino births were nearly twice as high.

Prenatal care must begin early and include a sufficient number of visits to be considered adequate. In 1988 less than 69 percent of all births were to women who received adequate prenatal care. More than 250,000 infants were born to women whose prenatal care was considered inadequate. Among black births, barely 50 percent were to mothers whose care could be considered minimally adequate.

Teen Births

Births to teenage girls remain a serious problem. The white birth rate to girls ages 15 to 19 stood at the highest level since 1982. For black teens, the 1988 birth rate was at its highest point since 1975, with nearly 106 births to teen mothers for every 1,000 black teenage girls.

Immunizations

Among many disheartening recent health trends is the astonishing collapse in our nation's ability to protect children against preventable diseases. In 1990 well over 25,000 cases of measles were reported. More children died from measles that year than in any year since 1971. Key factors in the current measles epidemic are growing childhood poverty, skyrocketing vaccine costs, inadequate public investment in immunization programs, and a fraying and underfunded public health system. More than 70 percent of community health centers experience vaccine shortages.

Health Insurance

Too often, families cannot get the health care they need because they do not have insurance. Only 83 percent of all children had either public or private health coverage in 1988. Infants, Latinos, and children in families with annual incomes of less than $25,000 were least likely to have health coverage. In addition, recent data show that 9 million women of childbearing age were completely uninsured and 5 million were uncovered for maternity care.

Objectives for the Year 2000

In 1990 the U.S. Public Health Service established national health objectives for the year 2000. The new objectives build on goals for 1990 established by the Surgeon General in 1979. The year 2000 objectives are a testament to stagnating rates of improvement in maternal and child health indicators. For example, the year 2000 objectives for low birthweight, prenatal care, and immunizations are identical to the 1990 goals that were not met.

At current rates of progress many of the goals relating to maternal and child health will not be met for decades, and in some cases, centuries. For example, the objective of reducing the low-birthweight rate to less than 5 percent of all births will not be met until the year 2083. Similarly, the goal that 90 percent of all women begin prenatal care in the first trimester will not be reached until 2129. If black women are considered alone, then the prenatal objective will not be reached until 2309. Since vaccination rates are worsening, unless the trend is reversed, the goal of protecting 90 percent of all children against preventable diseases never will be met.

State-by-State Data

A series of rankings and trend tables showing state-by-state maternal and infant health indicators for 1988 and for the 1978-1988 period is available as a separate Appendix to this report. Contact CDF Publications for ordering information.

Table 1

UNITED STATES FACT SHEET, 1988

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Births				
To all women	3,046,162	671,976	863,348	3,909,510
To all women age 19 and younger	319,544	152,508	169,397	488,941
To girls younger than 15	4,073	6,182	6,515	10,588
Births to Unmarried Women				
As percentage of all births				
To all women	17.7%	63.5%	53.9%	25.7%
To women age 19 and younger	53.5	91.2	88.3	65.3
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight				
To all women	5.6%	13.0%	11.5%	6.9%
To women age 19 and younger	7.6	13.3	12.7	9.4
Birth Rates to Girls Ages 15 to 19				
Births per 1,000 girls	43.7	105.9	95.3	53.6
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	79.4%	61.1%	63.6%	75.9%
Women age 19 and younger	56.1	47.1	47.3	53.1
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	5.0%	10.9%	10.1%	6.1%
Women age 19 and younger	11.7	15.2	15.1	12.9
Received adequate prenatal care				
All women	73.5%	50.7%	52.1%	68.9%
Received inadequate prenatal care				
All women	6.1%	15.5%	14.8%	8.0%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.5	17.6	15.0	10.0
Neonatal deaths	5.4	11.5	9.7	6.3
Postneonatal deaths	3.1	6.2	5.4	3.6

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

National and International Findings

Births by Age and Race of Mother

In 1988 a total of 3,909,510 infants were born (Table 1). Seventy-eight percent of all births were to white mothers, while 17.2 percent were to black mothers. A total of 488,941 births (12.5 percent of all births) were to women younger than 20. About 0.25 percent were to girls younger than 15.

In 1988 births to white women younger than 20 represented 10.5 percent of all white births. Births to black women in that age group represented 22.7 percent of all black births that year, a proportion more than twice as great. Births to white and black girls younger than 15 represented 0.1 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively, of all births that year.

While black infants made up slightly more than 17 percent of all births in 1988, they constituted 31.2 percent of all births that year to women younger than 20 and 58.4 percent of all births to girls younger than 15. When all nonwhite births are considered, nonwhite infants constituted 34.6 percent of all babies born to women younger than 20 and 61.5 percent of all infants born to girls younger than 15.

Trends in Births to Young Women, by Race

The proportion of all births that were to women younger than 20 in 1988 stood at 12.5 percent. With the exception of 1987, the percent of all U.S. births that are to teens has not been this low since 1955 (Table 2). However, the birth rate for 15- through

Table 2

BIRTHS TO MOTHERS YOUNGER THAN 20 AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS, BY RACE, U.S., SELECTED YEARS, 1950-1988

			Nonwhite	
Year	**All Races**	**White**	**Black**	**Total**
1950	11.9%	10.5%	21.7%	21.2%
1955	12.1	10.8	19.1	19.6
1960	13.9	12.8	—	20.3
1961	14.3	13.2	—	20.2
1962	14.6	13.6	—	20.6
1963	14.5	13.4	—	21.2
1964	14.7	13.3	23.1	22.3
1965	15.9	14.3	25.2	24.0
1966	17.5	15.6	27.8	26.4
1967	17.2	15.0	20.5	27.9
1968	17.2	14.8	30.9	29.1
1969	17.1	14.6	31.0	29.2
1970	17.6	15.1	31.3	29.5
1971	18.0	15.4	31.7	29.7
1972	19.3	16.5	33.8	31.5
1973	19.7	16.8	34.4	32.0
1974	19.2	16.5	33.9	31.3
1975	18.9	16.3	32.9	30.3
1976	18.0	15.5	31.2	28.7
1977	17.2	14.7	29.7	27.3
1978	16.6	14.3	28.5	26.0
1979	16.0	13.8	27.5	25.1
1980	15.6	13.5	26.5	23.8
1981	14.8	12.9	25.3	22.6
1982	14.2	12.3	24.6	21.9
1983	13.7	11.8	24.3	21.4
1984	13.0	11.1	23.6	20.8
1985	12.7	10.8	23.0	20.1
1986	12.6	10.6	22.8	19.9
1987	12.4	10.6	22.6	19.6
1988	12.5	10.5	22.7	19.6

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 3

BIRTH RATES* TO GIRLS AGES 15 TO 19, BY RACE, 1960-1988

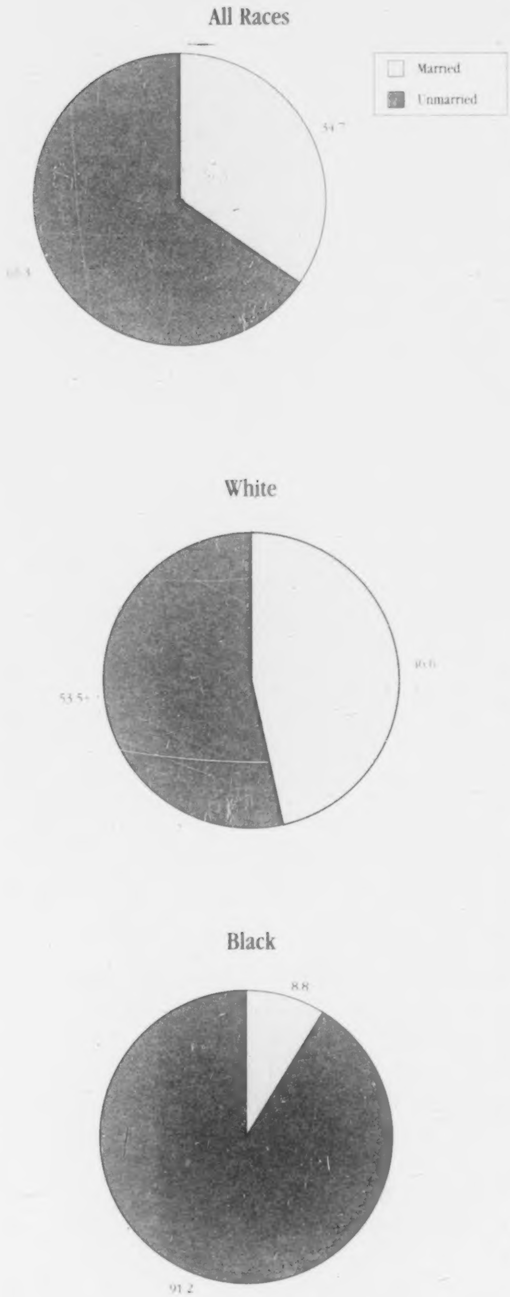
Year	All Races	White	Black	Nonwhite
1960	89.1	79.4	156.1	158.2
1961	88.6	79.2	155.2	155.2
1962	81.4	73.2	147.1	147.1
1963	76.7	68.2	142.6	142.6
1964	73.1	63.4	147.6	141.5
1965	70.5	60.6	144.6	138.4
1966	70.3	60.4	142.7	136.4
1967	67.5	56.9	141.8	135.0
1968	65.6	54.9	138.7	132.3
1969	65.5	54.7	137.0	131.3
1970	68.3	57.4	140.7	133.4
1971	64.5	53.6	134.5	128.5
1972	61.7	51.0	129.8	123.8
1973	59.3	49.0	123.1	117.5
1974	57.5	47.9	116.5	111.3
1975	55.6	46.4	111.8	106.4
1976	52.8	44.1	104.9	99.9
1977	52.8	44.1	104.7	99.5
1978	51.5	42.9	100.9	96.0
1979	52.3	43.7	101.7	96.5
1980	53.0	44.7	100.0	94.6
1981	52.7	44.6	97.1	91.8
1982	52.9	44.6	97.0	91.5
1983	51.7	43.6	95.5	89.3
1984	50.9	42.5	95.7	89.0
1985	51.3	42.8	97.4	89.7
1986	50.6	41.8	98.1	89.7
1987	51.1	41.9	100.3	90.9
1988	53.6	43.7	105.9	95.3

* The birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women in a specified group.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics.

Figure 1

PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED AND UNMARRIED WOMEN AGES 15-19 BY RACE, 1988



All Races

White

Black

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics

19-year-olds rose between 1987 and 1988 (Table 3).[1] This means that even a larger proportion of all 1988 births would have occurred to women younger than 20 had birth rates for older mothers not also increased. For white teens ages 15 through 19 the 1988 birth rate of 43.7 per 1,000 women of that age was the highest since 1982. For black women in the age group, the 1988 birth rate of 105.9 births per 1,000 women stood at its highest point since 1975.[2]

Of all births to women in 1988, 25.7 percent were to unmarried women.[3] Among women ages 15 through 19, 65.3 percent of all 1988 births were to unmarried women. Among white 15- through 19-year-olds, 53.5 percent were to unmarried women. Among nonwhite and black 15- through 19-year-olds, the proportions were 88.3 percent and 91.2 percent, respectively (Figure 1).[4]

The proportion of all U.S. births to teens is falling as the number of women in the age group shrinks. But for teenage mothers of all races, unmarried childbearing has become the norm. Childbearing during adolescence (to married or unmarried teens) is associated closely with low educational attainment and a lack of basic skills. It is these two factors, rather than race or ethnicity, that are most heavily determinative of teenage childbearing.[5]

Adolescent childbearing dramatically increases the risk of long-term poverty for teenage mothers and their infants. For this reason, even a slight increase in birth rates among teenage women should be viewed with concern.

Births to Latino Mothers*

Thirty states and the District of Columbia reported the Latino origin of parents on 1988 birth certificates. The number of Latino births in these jurisdictions totaled 449,604 (Table 4). Of these births, 16.4 percent were to women younger than 20 and 0.4 percent were to girls younger than 15. In these 31 jurisdictions, births to teens of all origins represented 12.7 percent of births, while births to girls younger than 15 represented 0.3 percent.

As in prior years, the 1988 childbirth statistics indicate distinct variations in childbearing patterns by race and ethnicity. Black non-Latino infants are significantly more likely than white non-Latino infants to be born to young mothers and are substantially more likely to have extremely young mothers (younger than 15). Latino infants also tend to be born to young mothers, although young childbearing is not nearly as pronounced for Latino women as a whole as it is among black, non-Latino women.

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* Latino here refers to people with ancestral ties to Latin America, Spain, and other Spanish-speaking countries. Most data reporting sources use the term Hispanic. There is no difference between the use of "Latino" here and data sources' use of "Hispanic."

Low Birthweight and Prematurity

In 1988, 270,681 infants were born at low birthweight (weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth). The proportion of infants born at low birthweight in 1988 (6.9 percent of all live births) was the same as in 1987 and identical to the percentage born at low birthweight in 1979 (Table 5). After falling from 1979 to 1984, the overall rate increased between 1984 and 1988. Among white infants the proportion born at low birthweight declined slightly between 1987 and 1988, from 5.7 percent to 5.6 percent of all live births. For black and nonwhite infants, however, the proportions increased. In 1988, 13 percent of all black infants were born at low birthweight — a 2.4 percent increase over 1987 levels and the highest proportion since 1976. Among Latino infants in the 31 reporting jurisdictions, 6.2 percent were born at low birthweight, although these numbers ranged from 5.6 percent to 9.4 percent, depending on the national origin of the mother (Table 7).

In 1988, as in 1987, 1.24 percent of all infants were born at very low birthweight (less than 3.5 pounds at birth). In every year in the 1980s very low birthweight rates got worse or did not improve. While a slight decline in the incidence of very low birthweight births occurred among white infants in 1988, the proportion of black infants born at very low birthweight increased (Table 6).

By 1988 the low birthweight and very low birthweight "gaps" between white and black infants stood at unprecedented levels. In 1988 a black infant was 2.32 times more likely than a white infant to be born at low birthweight and 2.99 times more likely to be born at very low birthweight. The black/white low birthweight gap in 1988 was the widest since the National Center for Health Statistics began reporting low-birthweight data by race in 1969.

Prematurity (birth before the thirty-seventh week of pregnancy) is closely associated with low birthweight. Approximately 40 percent of all infants born prematurely are low birthweight, compared with only 3 percent of infants not born until the

Table 4

LATINO NATALITY, 30 REPORTING STATES* AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1988

	Latino						Non-Latino		All Origins
	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other Latino	White	Black	
Births									
To all women	449,604	271,170	46,232	10,189	57,610	64,403	1,652,782	455,883	2,856,492
To women age 19 and younger	73,858	46,841	9,886	619	4,662	11,850	160,361	104,200	362,308
To girls younger than 15	1,621	1,021	243	14	86	257	1,585	4,300	7,951
Teen Births									
As percentage of all births									
To women age 19 and younger	16.4%	17.3%	21.4%	6.1%	8.1%	18.4%	9.7%	22.9%	12.7%
To girls younger than 15	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%
Prenatal Care									
Percentage of babies born to women who:									
Received early prenatal care	61.3%	58.3%	63.2%	83.4%	62.8%	67.3%	82.0%	60.8%	75.0%
Received late or no prenatal care	12.1%	13.9%	10.2%	3.6%	9.9%	8.8%	4.1%	10.9%	6.5%

* See Technical Notes for a listing of states.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 5

PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS BORN AT LOW BIRTHWEIGHT, BY RACE, U.S., SELECTED YEARS, 1950-1988

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Ratio of Black to White
1950	7.5%	7.1%	—	10.2%	—
1955	7.6	6.8	—	11.7	—
1960	7.7	6.8	—	12.8	—
1961	7.8	6.9	—	13.0	—
1962	8.0	7.0	—	13.1	—
1963	8.2	7.1	—	13.6	—
1964	8.2	7.1	—	13.9	—
1965	8.3	7.2	—	13.8	—
1966	8.3	7.2	—	13.9	—
1967	8.2	7.1	—	13.6	—
1968	8.2	7.1	—	13.7	—
1969	8.1	7.0	14.1%	13.5	2.01
1970	7.9	6.8	13.9	13.3	2.04
1971	7.7	6.6	13.4	12.7	2.03
1972	7.7	6.5	13.6	12.9	2.09
1973	7.6	6.4	13.3	12.5	2.08
1974	7.4	6.3	13.1	12.4	2.08
1975	7.4	6.3	13.1	12.2	2.08
1976	7.3	6.1	13.0	12.1	2.13
1977	7.1	5.9	12.8	11.9	2.17
1978	7.1	5.9	12.8	11.9	2.17
1979	6.9	5.8	12.6	11.6	2.17
1980	6.8	5.7	12.5	11.5	2.19
1981	6.8	5.7	12.5	11.4	2.19
1982	6.8	5.6	12.4	11.2	2.21
1983	6.8	5.6	12.6	11.2	2.25
1984	6.7	5.6	12.4	11.1	2.21
1985	6.8	5.6	12.4	11.1	2.21
1986	6.8	5.6	12.5	11.2	2.23
1987	6.9	5.7	12.7	11.3	2.23
1988	6.9	5.6	13.0	11.5	2.32

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 6

PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS BORN AT VERY LOW BIRTHWEIGHT, BY RACE, U.S., 1979-1988

Year	All Races	White	Black
1979	1.15%	0.90%	2.37%
1980	1.15	0.90	2.44
1981	1.16	0.90	2.47
1982	1.18	0.92	2.51
1983	1.19	0.93	2.55
1984	1.19	0.92	2.56
1985	1.21	0.94	2.65
1986	1.21	0.93	2.66
1987	1.24	0.94	2.73
1988	1.24	0.93	2.78

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

thirty-eighth week. In 1987 and 1988 the proportion of infants born prematurely stood at 10.2 percent of all live births, an 8.5 percent increase from the 1981 level of 9.4 percent. Among white infants the 1988 proportion of births that were preterm (8.5 percent) was identical to 1987. For black infants, the proportion born prematurely rose from 18.0 percent to 18.3 percent. The black/white prematurity disparity in 1988 stood at 2.15-to-1 — nearly as wide as the low birthweight disparity.

Infants born at low birthweight make up less than 7 percent of all live births but nearly 60 percent of all infant deaths, according to the U.S. Public Health Service.[6] Infants born too soon are far more likely to be born too small and far more likely to die. Low birthweight and prematurity are problems that disproportionately affect black infants and that overwhelmingly account for the grave and growing racial disparities in infant mortality by race. While low birthweight is a lesser problem for some Latino subpopulations, for others the incidence of low birthweight approaches that of black infants.

During the 1970s small but significant improvements in low birthweight occurred, with a 16.0 percent decline in the incidence of low birthweight from 1969 to 1980. However, by 1988 the overall incidence of low birthweight had increased from its 1980 level of 6.8 percent.

Low birthweight is not only the leading killer of infants, it is also a primary source of lifelong disability. Infants born at low birthweight (particularly those born at very low birthweight) are significantly more likely to suffer such lifelong disabilities as mental retardation, cerebral palsy, vision and hearing disabilities, and other problems. Low birthweight is closely associated with poverty, poor living conditions, and inadequate access to medical care before and during pregnancy.

The United States leads the world in its capacity to save very tiny infants from death and disability through the use of intensive care technology.[7] But the United States also leads most industrialized nations in the high proportion of infants born at low birthweight. During the 1980 to 1988 period the United States ranked twenty-eighth in the proportion of low-birthweight births, worse than the rates of Greece and the Soviet Union and tied with Chile and Paraguay (Table 8).

Access to Prenatal Care

One of the most important factors associated with healthy births and low infant mortality is early, continuous, and comprehensive care throughout pregnancy and delivery. Maternity care should begin early with a planned pregnancy and continue throughout pregnancy, and should include both prenatal care and services for conditions that can complicate or that arise from pregnancy. Maternity care has been shown to be particularly effective in the case of low-income women because of the greater health risks they face and because of the significant amount of preventable mortality among poor women and their infants.[8] The Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences has estimated that each dollar spent on comprehensive maternity care will save $3.38.[9]

Unfortunately, despite all that is known about the importance of good maternity care, astonishing numbers of pregnant American women do not receive it. In 1988 more than 1 million of the 3.9 million infants born that year had mothers who did not receive any prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy. Nearly 250,000 were born to women who received no care until the last three months of pregnancy or who received no care at all. Mothers whose care was the least adequate were the very ones who needed good care the most.

Early prenatal care

Prenatal care should begin no later than the third month of pregnancy. In 1988, however, only 75.9 percent of all infants were born to women who received early care (Table 9). This proportion represented a slight decline from already inadequate 1987 levels and means that all the gains of the early 1980s were lost. Among white women, 79.4 percent of all live births occurred to mothers who began care early. But among nonwhite women, the proportion of births in which the mother received early

Table 7

LATINO LOW BIRTHWEIGHT* AND INFANT MORTALITY†, 1988

	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality♦	Neonatal Mortality♦	Postneonatal Mortality♦
Latino Total	6.2%	8.1	5.0	3.0
Mexican	5.6%	7.8	4.8	3.0
Puerto Rican	9.4%	7.7	4.6	3.0
Cuban	5.9%	—	—	—
Central and South American	5.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Latino**	6.8%	8.8	5.8	3.1
Non-Latino				
White	5.6%	8.3	5.1	3.2
Black	13.1%	17.1	10.8	6.3
All Origins	7.0%	10.0	6.3	3.7

* Low-birthweight rates are for 30 reporting states and the District of Columbia. See Technical Notes for a listing.

† Mortality rates are for 23 reporting states and the District of Columbia. See Technical Notes for a listing.

♦ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

** Mortality rates for "Other Latino" include Central and South Americans.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 8

PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS BORN AT LOW BIRTHWEIGHT, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1980-1988

Rank	Nation	Percentage	Rank	Nation	Percentage
1	Spain	1%	28	Paraguay	7
2	Finland	4	28	Singapore	7
2	Ireland	4	28	Turkey	7
2	Norway	4	28	United Arab Emirates	7
2	Sweden	4	28	United Kingdom	7
6	Belgium	5	**28**	**United States**	**7**
6	Egypt	5	28	Yugoslavia	7
6	France	5	41	Benin	8
6	Hong Kong	5	41	Botswana	8
6	Iran	5	41	Brazil	8
6	Japan	5	41	Columbia	8
6	Jordan	5	41	Cuba	8
6	New Zealand	5	41	Jamaica	8
6	Portugal	5	41	Panama	8
6	Switzerland	5	41	Poland	8
16	Australia	6	41	Tunisia	8
16	Austria	6	41	Uruguay	8
16	Bulgaria	6	51	Algeria	9
16	Canada	6	51	Burundi	9
16	Czechoslovakia	6	51	China	9
16	Denmark	6	51	Iraq	9
16	East Germany	6	51	Mauritius	9
16	Greece	6	51	Peru	9
16	Romania	6	51	South Korea	9
16	Saudi Arabia	6	51	Venezuela	9
16	USSR	6	59	Costa Rica	10
16	West Germany	6	59	Hungary	10
	U.S., White	**6**	59	Lebanon	10
28	Albania	7	59	Malaysia	10
28	Chile	7	63	Syria	11
28	Israel	7	64	Thailand	12
28	Italy	7		**U.S., Black**	**13**
28	Kuwait	7	65	Mexico	15
28	Oman	7	66	Sri Lanka	28

SOURCE: UNICEF, except race specific data for the United States. Race specific data for the U.S. are from the National Center for Health Statistics for 1988.

care stood at 63.6 percent. For black women the proportion in 1988 was 61.1 percent, a decline from 1987 and the lowest early care proportion since 1978.

Among Latino women, data from the 31 jurisdictions that record the Latino origin of the parents show that 61.3 percent of all births in 1988 were to women who began care early (Table 4). This overall number, however, masks extraordinary variations among Latino subpopulations, ranging from 58.3 percent of all Mexican American births to 83.4 percent for Cuban American births — a testament to the extreme poverty of Mexican American women and the relative affluence of Cuban American women.

On the whole, women least likely to begin prenatal care early in pregnancy are young. In 1988 only 53.1 percent of all births to women younger than 20 were to women who began prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy (Table 1). Among white teenage women, 56.1 percent of all births were to mothers who began care early; for nonwhite and black teenagers, the early care figures were 47.3 percent and 47.1 percent, respectively.

Table 9

PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN RECEIVING EARLY PRENATAL CARE,* BY RACE, U.S., 1969-1988

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total
1969	68.0%	72.4%	42.7%	44.5%
1970	67.9	72.4	44.3	46.0
1971	68.6	73.0	44.3	48.1
1972	69.4	73.6	49.0	50.6
1973	70.8	74.9	51.4	52.9
1974	72.1	75.9	53.9	55.3
1975	72.3	75.9	55.8	57.0
1976	73.5	76.8	57.7	58.8
1977	74.1	77.3	59.0	60.1
1978	74.9	78.2	60.2	61.4
1979	75.9	79.1	61.6	62.9
1980	76.3	79.3	62.7	63.8
1981	76.3	79.4	62.4	63.8
1982	76.1	79.3	61.5	63.2
1983	76.2	79.4	61.5	63.4
1984	76.5	79.6	62.2	64.1
1985	76.2	79.4	61.8	63.7
1986	75.9	79.2	61.6	63.7
1987	76.0	79.4	61.2	63.4
1988	75.9	79.4	61.1	63.6

* Early prenatal care is defined as starting in the first trimester.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

However, even among older women, significant racial disparities can be seen in who receives early care. For example, in 1988, when 87.7 percent of all white births to women ages 30 to 35 were to mothers who received care early in pregnancy, only 71.8 percent of all black births to women in the same age group were to mothers who began care early in pregnancy. Similarly large disparities can be seen when late and no care rates among infants born to various ages of mothers are compared by race and ethnicity. These figures undoubtedly reflect the greater poverty levels and diminished health insurance status among black women (Figures 2 and 3, Tables 10 and 11).

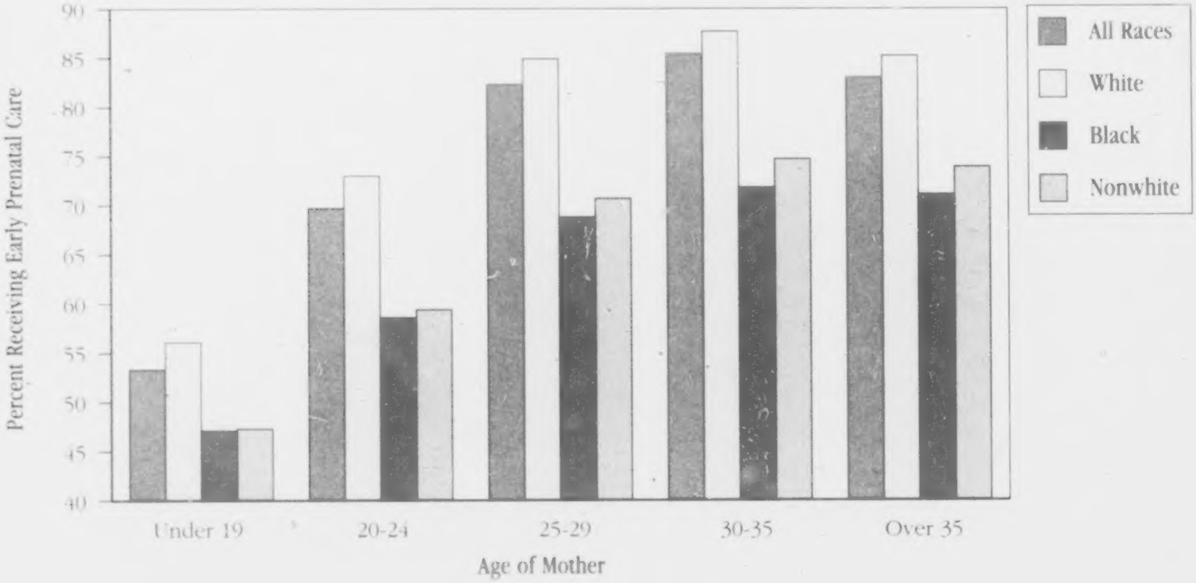
In 1989 the White House Task Force on Infant Mortality concluded in a report that was not released by the Bush Administration that the most important factors affecting women's access to early care were a lack of health insurance (particularly among low-income and minority women), poverty and its attendant impact on ability to obtain necessary care, insufficient and inadequate services, and a complex and fragmented health care system. These factors all have an enormous impact on access to care by poor women. Since black and Latino women are twice as likely as white non-Latino women to be poor, they are at far greater risk, regardless of age, for late or no prenatal care.

Late or no care

Babies born to mothers who receive no care or inadequate care are significantly more likely to die in infancy or be left with lifelong disabilities. While pregnancy is one of the most common conditions affecting women, it is definitely not without risk. Half of all pregnancies involve at least one complication, while 25 percent involve a significant complication.[10] Late or no care means that health conditions during the pregnancy that can threaten the lives of both mothers and infants go untreated. Late care leaves women without access to basic health services that detect and treat potential problems (such as hypertension and diabetes) in a timely fashion. Women who need extra supports during pregnancy to address such problems as use of drugs, alcohol, or tobacco do not receive it. Women who need nutritional supplementation or access to highly specialized inpatient services before or during delivery may go without it. The end result is a

Figure 2

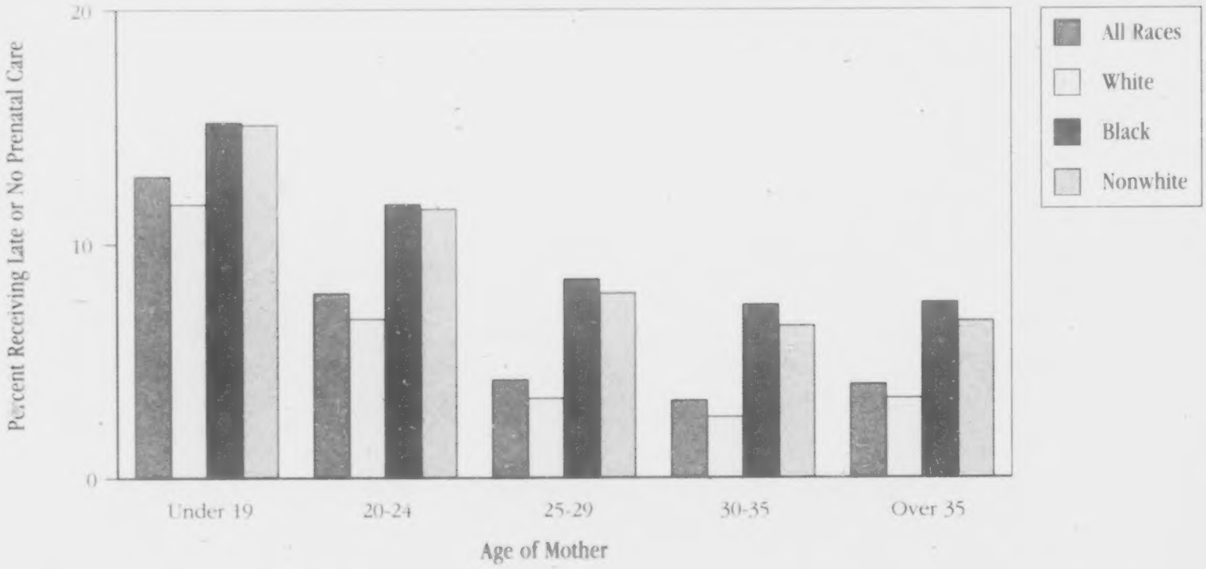
PERCENT OF BABIES BORN TO MOTHERS RECEIVING EARLY PRENATAL CARE BY MATERNAL AGE AND RACE, 1988



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Figure 3

PERCENT OF MOTHERS RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE BY MATERNAL AGE AND RACE, 1988



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

pregnancy and childbirth with vastly increased risks for both the mother and infant.

In 1988, 6.1 percent of all births were to women who received no care at all or none until the final three months of pregnancy (Table 1), the same as 1987 and higher than in any year since 1974. In every year in the 1980s the late prenatal care rate got worse or did not improve. In every year in the 1970s it improved. Among white women, 5.0 percent of all births were to mothers who received late or no care in 1988; among nonwhite and black women the proportions were 10.1 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively. With the exception of 1987, a higher proportion of black births in 1988 were to women who received late or no prenatal care than in any year since 1975 (Table 12).

Adequacy of prenatal care

It is not enough that prenatal care begin early in pregnancy; care must be provided continuously throughout pregnancy, as well. Adequate care (as measured by a special index developed in 1973 by Dr. David Kessner, which takes both the timing and frequency of care into account) begins during the first three months of pregnancy and includes a sufficient number of visits to be considered adequate. For example, a woman who carries her pregnancy for a full nine months (36 weeks or more) should begin care during the first three months of pregnancy and have at least nine visits.

Table 10

PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS BORN TO MOTHERS RECEIVING EARLY PRENATAL CARE, BY AGE OF MOTHER AND RACE OF CHILD, 1988

Age	All Races	White	Black	Nonwhite
Under 19	53.1%	56.1%	47.1%	47.3%
20-24	69.7	73.0	58.6	59.4
25-29	82.3	84.9	68.8	70.7
30-35	85.4	87.7	71.8	74.7
35 and Older	83.0	85.2	71.1	73.9

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 11

PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS BORN TO MOTHERS RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE, BY AGE OF MOTHER AND RACE OF CHILD, 1988

Age of Mother	All Races	White	Black	Nonwhite
Under 19	12.9%	11.7%	15.2%	15.1%
20-24	7.9	6.8	11.7	11.5
25-29	4.2	3.4	8.5	7.9
30-35	3.3	2.6	7.4	6.5
35 and Older	4.0	3.4	7.5	6.7

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund

In 1988 only 68.9 percent of all U.S. births were to women whose care could be considered minimally adequate. That year more than 250,000 infants (8 percent of all births) were born to women whose care was considered inadequate. (Inadequate care is care that begins only after the seventh month of pregnancy or that involves no more than four visits or both.)

Racial disparities in adequacy of care are particularly shocking. In 1988, 73.5 percent of white births were to women whose care could be considered minimally adequate. However, only 50.7 percent of all black births were to mothers whose care could be considered adequate (Table 1).

Taken together, these national infant birthweight and prenatal care statistics mean that far too many infants are born too soon and too small, and far too few are born to women whose care is early and adequate. The statistics are particularly depressed for poor and minority women and infants, although even among more affluent, nonminority women, prenatal care utilization and infant birthweight both are far from optimal. To the extent that the United States makes any progress in reducing infant mortality (and provisional national "snapshot" statistics from 1990 suggest that overall infant mortality may have declined enough to be considered significant), this progress is caused by sophisticated, intensive life-saving techniques designed to save dying infants rather than through relatively low-cost care that saves more lives in a far more humane fashion (Table 13).[11] Any reduction in infant mortality is welcome. But these birthweight and prenatal care numbers suggest that progress is being made only at immense human and financial cost.

Infant, Child, and Maternal Mortality

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is one of the most basic indicators of the overall health and welfare of a society. In that context, the U.S. infant mortality statistics are a metaphor for the enormous and widening gulf between the nation's most affluent residents and its most vulnerable.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) recently reported that provisional one-year data for 1990 show a 6 percent drop in infant mortality from the period 12 months earlier, from 9.7 to 9.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. To the extent that the progress shown in these provisional statistics is maintained in final data (and it is not possible to know whether they are until the data are finalized), the news is welcome, especially after years of very slow progress. HHS officials have credited both improved treatment technologies for extremely premature and low-birthweight newborns and recent reforms in Medicaid and other health programs for the poor for this reduction.[12]

Even if maintained, however, a 1990 infant mortality rate of 9.1 deaths per 1,000 live births exceeds the Surgeon General's modest 1990 goal (set in 1979) of 9 deaths per 1,000 live births. The excess deaths that account for the nation's poor performance are attributable in large measure to the extraordinary death rates from which the nation's black infants suffer. The provisional 1990 statistics do not report the mortality rate for black infants. For these figures it is necessary to analyze infant mortality statistics for 1988 — the latest year for which such data are final.

In 1988 the national infant mortality rate stood at 10.0 deaths per 1,000 live births (Table 1). The mortality rate for white infants was 8.5; for black and nonwhite infants it was 17.6 and 15.0, respectively. With the exception of 1987, the 1988 disparity between the black and white infant mortality rates (2.07:1) was the widest since infant mortality statistics were first reported by race in 1940 (Table 14).

The 1988 national infant mortality rate was statistically identical to the 1987 rate, according to the National Center for Health Statistics.[13] Moreover, neither the white nor the black infant mortality rates, considered alone, showed any statistically significant decline from their 1987 levels, according to NCHS.[13] The year 1988 represented only the second time since 1965 (1985 being the only other time) that the national infant mortality rate failed to show any statistically significant decline from one year to the next.

The plight of black infants is positively alarming. At 17.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, the 1988 black infant mortality rate was nearly 50 percent higher than the Surgeon General's 1990 goal of 12.0

Table 12

PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE,* BY RACE, U.S., 1969-1988

			Nonwhite	
Year	All Races	White	Black	Total
1969	8.1%	6.3%	18.2%	17.7%
1970	7.9	6.2	16.6	16.2
1971	7.2	5.8	14.6	14.1
1972	7.0	5.5	13.2	13.1
1973	6.7	5.4	12.4	12.3
1974	6.2	5.0	11.4	11.2
1975	6.0	5.0	10.5	10.4
1976	5.7	4.8	9.9	9.8
1977	5.6	4.7	9.6	9.5
1978	5.4	4.5	9.3	9.1
1979	5.1	4.3	8.9	8.8
1980	5.1	4.3	8.8	8.8
1981	5.2	4.3	9.1	8.9
1982	5.5	4.5	9.6	9.3
1983	5.6	4.6	9.7	9.4
1984	5.6	4.7	9.6	9.3
1985	5.7	4.7	10.0	9.5
1986	6.0	5.0	10.6	9.9
1987	6.1	5.0	11.1	10.3
1988	6.1	5.0	10.9	10.1

* Late care is defined as starting in the third trimester.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 13

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT AND PRENATAL CARE, PERCENT CHANGE, U.S., 1970-88

				Average Annual Percent Change	
	1970	1980	1988	1970-1980	1980-1988
Early Prenatal Care	67.9%	76.3%	75.9%	1.2%	-0.1%
Late or No Prenatal Care	7.9	5.1	6.1	-3.5	2.5
Low Birthweight	7.9	6.8	6.9	-1.4	0.2

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 14

INFANT MORTALITY RATES,* BY RACE, U.S., 1940-1988

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite		Ratio of Black to White
			Black	Total	
1940	47.0	43.2	72.9	73.8	1.69
1941	45.3	41.2	74.1	74.8	1.80
1942	40.4	37.3	64.2	64.6	1.72
1943	40.4	37.5	61.5	62.5	1.64
1944	39.8	36.9	59.3	60.3	1.61
1945	38.3	35.6	56.2	57.0	1.58
1946	33.8	31.8	48.8	49.5	1.53
1947	32.2	30.1	47.7	48.5	1.58
1948	32.0	29.9	45.7	46.5	1.58
1949	31.3	28.9	46.8	47.3	1.62
1950	29.2	26.8	43.9	44.5	1.64
1951	28.4	25.8	44.3	44.8	1.72
1952	28.4	25.5	46.9	47.0	1.84
1953	27.8	25.0	44.5	44.7	1.78
1954	26.6	23.9	42.9	42.9	1.79
1955	26.4	23.6	43.1	42.8	1.83
1956	26.0	23.2	42.4	42.1	1.83
1957	26.3	23.3	44.2	43.7	1.90
1958	27.1	23.8	46.3	45.7	1.95
1959	26.4	23.2	44.8	44.0	1.93
1960	26.0	22.9	44.3	43.2	1.93
1961	25.3	22.4	41.8	40.7	1.87
1962	25.3	22.3	42.6	41.4	1.91
1963	25.2	22.2	42.8	41.5	1.93
1964	24.8	21.6	42.3	41.1	1.96
1965	24.7	21.5	41.7	40.3	1.94
1966	23.7	20.6	40.2	38.8	1.95
1967	22.4	19.7	37.5	35.9	1.90
1968	21.8	19.2	36.2	34.5	1.89
1969	20.9	18.4	34.8	32.9	1.89
1970	20.0	17.8	32.6	30.9	1.83
1971	19.1	17.1	30.3	28.5	1.77
1972	18.5	16.4	29.6	27.7	1.80
1973	17.7	15.8	28.1	26.2	1.78
1974	16.7	14.8	26.8	24.9	1.81
1975	16.1	14.2	26.2	24.2	1.85
1976	15.2	13.3	25.5	23.5	1.92
1977	14.1	12.3	23.6	21.7	1.92
1978	13.8	12.0	23.1	21.1	1.93
1979	13.1	11.4	21.8	19.8	1.91
1980	12.6	11.0	21.4	19.1	1.95
1981	11.9	10.5	20.0	17.8	1.90
1982	11.5	10.1	19.6	17.3	1.94
1983	11.2	9.7	19.2	16.8	1.98
1984	10.8	9.4	18.4	16.1	1.96
1985	10.6	9.3	18.2	15.8	1.96
1986	10.4	8.9	18.0	15.7	2.02
1987	10.1	8.6	17.9	15.4	2.08
1988	10.0	8.5	17.6	15.0	2.07

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* Deaths per 1,000 live births.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 15

EXCESS BLACK INFANT DEATHS,* 1940-1988

Year	Black Births	Actual Black Deaths	Excess Black Deaths
1940	278,869	20,342	8,285
1941	294,554	21,834	9,694
1942	307,777	19,756	8,286
1943	324,865	19,967	7,794
1944	324,183	19,234	7,268
1945	324,264	18,228	6,682
1946	358,114	17,480	6,110
1947	406,957	19,420	7,173
1948	434,174	19,836	6,864
1949	453,235	21,213	8,131
1950	466,718	20,492	7,997
1951	489,282	21,665	9,017
1952	497,880	23,360	10,660
1953	517,576	23,009	10,051
1954	544,288	23,323	10,331
1955	558,251	24,046	10,861
1956	584,572	24,785	11,231
1957	596,050	26,360	12,467
1958	594,500	27,528	13,393
1959	605,962	27,164	13,100
1960	602,264	26,691	12,895
1961	611,072	25,573	11,864
1962	584,610	24,911	11,853
1963	580,658	24,824	11,954
1964	607,556	25,721	12,606
1965	581,126	24,230	11,729
1966	558,244	22,427	10,911
1967	543,976	20,372	9,663
1968	531,152	19,219	9,023
1969	543,132	18,882	8,884
1970	572,362	18,687	8,526
1971	564,960	17,131	7,487
1972	531,329	15,738	7,042
1973	512,597	14,411	6,325
1974	507,162	13,584	6,053
1975	511,581	13,409	6,158
1976	514,479	13,142	6,297
1977	544,221	12,863	6,149
1978	551,540	12,747	6,121
1979	577,855	12,586	5,985
1980	589,616	12,603	6,118
1981	587,797	11,757	5,598
1982	592,641	11,642	5,668
1983	586,027	11,242	5,531
1984	592,745	10,881	5,283
1985	608,193	11,063	5,398
1986	621,221	11,204	5,649
1987	641,567	11,461	5,928
1988	671,976	11,840	6,121
Total	**25,585,730**	**919,883**	**414,214**

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* "Excess black infant deaths" is defined as the number of black infants who would not have died if the black infant mortality rate was as low as the rate among whites.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

deaths per 1,000 live births for all racial and ethnic minority infants. The 1988 black infant mortality rate was virtually identical to the white rate nearly a generation earlier. Grossly elevated black infant mortality rates over the past half century have caused an excess of nearly 415,000 infant deaths that would not have occurred had the black rate equalled the rate for white infants (Table 15).

Neonatal mortality

Neonatal mortality (deaths of infants younger than 28 days of age) declined from 6.5 to 6.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1988. The black neonatal mortality rate of 11.5 was 2.13 times higher than the white rate of 5.4 (Table 16). The 1988 disparity between black and white newborn death rates stood at its widest point since 1950.

Neonatal mortality is related closely to low birthweight. Infants born at low birthweight are 20 times more likely to die during infancy and 40 times more likely to die in the neonatal period. The enormous disparities between black and white low-birthweight rates (Table 5), therefore, account for much of the disparity in black and white infant deaths.

Postneonatal mortality

Postneonatal mortality (deaths among infants ages 28 days to one year old) is by and large a reflection of the living conditions that await children after they are born. Most postneonatal mortality can be traced to deaths among infants born at normal weight. The

Table 16

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES,* BY RACE, U.S., SELECTED YEARS, 1950-1988

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite Black	Total	Ratio of Black to White
1950	20.5	19.4	27.8	27.5	1.43
1955	19.1	17.7	27.8	27.2	1.57
1960	18.7	17.2	27.8	26.9	1.62
1961	18.4	16.9	26.2	26.2	1.55
1962	18.3	16.9	27.1	26.1	1.60
1963	18.2	16.7	27.0	26.1	1.62
1964	17.9	16.2	27.4	26.5	1.69
1965	17.7	16.1	26.5	15.4	1.65
1966	17.2	15.6	25.9	24.8	1.66
1967	16.5	15.0	25.0	23.8	1.67
1968	16.1	14.7	24.3	23.0	1.65
1969	15.6	14.2	23.9	22.5	1.68
1970	15.1	13.8	22.8	21.4	1.65
1971	14.2	13.0	21.0	19.6	1.62
1972	13.6	12.4	20.7	19.2	1.67
1973	13.0	11.8	19.3	17.9	1.64
1974	12.3	11.1	18.7	17.2	1.68
1975	11.6	10.4	18.3	16.8	1.76
1976	10.9	9.7	17.9	16.3	1.85
1977	9.9	8.7	16.1	14.7	1.85
1978	9.5	8.4	15.5	14.0	1.85
1979	8.9	7.9	14.3	12.9	1.81
1980	8.5	7.5	14.1	12.5	1.88
1981	8.0	7.1	13.4	11.8	1.89
1982	7.7	6.8	13.1	11.3	1.93
1983	7.3	6.4	12.4	10.8	1.94
1984	7.0	6.2	11.8	10.2	1.90
1985	7.0	6.1	12.1	10.3	1.98
1986	6.7	5.8	11.7	10.1	2.02
1987	6.5	5.5	11.7	10.0	2.13
1988	6.3	5.4	11.5	9.7	2.13

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* Deaths within 28 days after birth per 1,000 live births.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 17

POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY RATES,* BY RACE, U.S., SELECTED YEARS, 1950-1988

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite Black	Total	Ratio of Black to White
1950	8.7	7.4	16.1	17.0	2.18
1955	7.3	5.9	15.3	15.6	2.59
1960	7.3	5.7	16.5	16.3	2.89
1961	6.9	5.5	14.7	14.5	2.67
1962	7.0	5.4	15.5	15.3	2.87
1963	7.0	5.5	15.8	15.4	2.87
1964	6.9	5.4	14.8	14.6	2.74
1965	7.0	5.4	15.2	14.9	2.81
1966	6.5	5.0	14.3	14.0	2.86
1967	5.9	4.7	12.5	12.1	2.66
1968	5.7	4.5	11.9	11.5	2.64
1969	5.3	4.2	10.8	10.4	2.57
1970	4.9	4.0	9.9	9.5	2.48
1971	4.9	4.1	9.3	8.9	2.27
1972	4.9	4.0	8.9	8.5	2.23
1973	4.7	4.0	8.8	8.3	2.20
1974	4.4	3.7	8.1	7.7	2.19
1975	4.5	3.8	7.9	7.4	2.08
1976	4.3	3.6	7.6	7.2	2.11
1977	4.2	3.6	7.6	7.0	2.11
1978	4.3	3.6	7.6	7.1	2.11
1979	4.2	3.5	7.5	6.9	2.14
1980	4.1	3.5	7.3	6.6	2.09
1981	3.9	3.4	6.6	6.0	1.94
1982	3.8	3.3	6.5	6.0	1.97
1983	3.9	3.3	6.8	6.0	2.06
1984	3.8	3.2	6.6	5.9	2.06
1985	3.7	3.2	6.1	5.5	1.91
1986	3.6	3.1	6.3	5.6	2.03
1987	3.6	3.1	6.1	5.4	1.97
1988	3.6	3.1	6.2	5.4	2.00

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* Deaths between 28 days and one year after birth per 1,000 live births.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calcuations by the Children's Defense Fund.

1988 postneonatal mortality rate stood at 3.6 per 1,000 live births. The year 1988 represented the second consecutive year in which postneonatal mortality failed to decline at all (Table 17). Not since the 1970-1972 period has the national postneonatal mortality rate experienced such a period of stagnation. While the white postneonatal mortality rate remained at 3.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, the black rate actually increased slightly, from 6.1 to 6.2 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Deaths among Latino infants

Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia report infant deaths by Latino origin. For these 24 jurisdictions, the 1988 Latino infant mortality rate stood at 8.1 deaths per 1,000, lower than the white non-Latino infant mortality rate (Table 7). While the 24 jurisdictions represent about 80 percent of the U.S. Latino population, the National Center for Health Statistics also cautions that Latino infant mortality rates may be underestimated significantly because of problems in classification of deaths.[18] Additional deaths among Latino infants born in the United States in states that border Mexico may go unreported because the infants die in Mexico.

Causes of infant death

While aggregate infant mortality numbers tell much of the story, the statistics on death by cause underscore the gulf between black and white infants. There is virtually no variation in black and white death rates resulting from nonpreventable causes, such as untreatable congenital anomalies (Table 18). However, the disparities are profound among causes of death that are either wholly or in great part preventable. For example, in 1988 black infants were 3.88 times more likely to die from disorders relating to short gestation and low birthweight, 3.20 times more likely to die from homicide, 2.39 times more likely to die from septicemia, 2.09 times more likely to die from meningitis, and 2.64 times more likely to die from maternal complications of pregnancy.

Maternal Mortality

In the United States, maternal mortality, like infant mortality, continues to be a stark and basic reminder of the enormous variation in living standards among Americans. In 1988 the national maternal mortality rate leaped upward by more than 27 percent. The nationwide rise in maternal mortality was only the

Table 18

INFANT MORTALITY RATES* FOR THE LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH, BY RACE, U.S., 1988

	All Races	White	Black	Nonwhite	Ratio of Black to White
All Causes	995.3	851.1	1,762.0	1,504.0	2.07
1 Congenital anomalies	208.2	211.5	209.8	196.8	0.99
2 Sudden infant death syndrome	140.1	123.8	226.2	197.5	1.83
3 Disorders relating to short gestation and low birthweight	83.6	56.7	219.9	178.6	3.88
4 Respiratory distress syndrome	81.4	70.5	142.4	119.7	2.02
5 Maternal complications of pregnancy	36.1	28.7	75.7	62.1	2.64
6 Accidents and adverse effects	23.9	20.9	41.8	34.5	2.00
7 Complications of placenta, cord, or membranes	23.2	20.2	39.9	33.8	1.98
8 Perinatal infections	22.5	18.8	41.5	35.2	2.21
9 Hypoxia and birth asphyxia	19.9	17.3	34.5	29.0	1.99
10 Pneumonia and influenza	16.4	12.7	33.3	29.4	2.62
11 Neonatal hemorrhage	8.3	6.5	17.3	14.6	2.66
12 Homicide	8.1	5.9	18.9	15.6	3.20
13 Septicemia	6.3	5.1	12.2	10.4	2.39
14 Birth trauma	5.5	4.9	8.8	7.9	1.80
15 Meningitis	5.2	4.4	9.2	8.1	2.09

* Deaths per 100,000 live births.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

fourth time since 1940, when national data first became available, that maternal mortality increased (two of those times were in the 1980s), and was the largest one-year increase in that entire period (Table 19).

The ratio of nonwhite to white maternal deaths in 1988 stood at 2.9:1. As with infant mortality, the greatest disparities by race in maternal mortality arose from causes considered largely preventable, including ectopic pregnancies and direct obstetric causes.

International Findings: Infant and Child Mortality

The United States fares poorly when its infant and child mortality rates are compared with those of other nations. In 1989, according to statistics from the United Nations International Children's and Education Fund (UNICEF), the overall U.S. infant mortality rate placed nineteenth among all nations, worse than East Germany, Ireland, and Spain (Table 20). And the nation's mortality rate for children younger than five ranked nineteenth, worldwide, worse than Ireland and Spain. In 1989 an American child was twice as likely as one from Japan to die before reaching his or her fifth birthday (Table 21).

Preventable Disease and Childhood Immunizations

Of all the adverse trends in children's health over the past decade, perhaps none has been more disheartening than the collapse of the nation's childhood vaccine system and the precipitous (and inevitable) rise in the incidence of preventable childhood disease. By 1990 the nation was facing epidemics of such killers and disablers of children as measles, which less than a decade before had been nearly eliminated. According to Dr. D.A. Henderson, one of the world's leading authorities on vaccine programs, the U.S. record for vaccinating children younger than two probably is now worse than that of any Western Hemisphere nation other than Bolivia and Haiti.

By the end of 1990 (the year in which there

Table 19

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES*, BY RACE, U.S., 1940-1988

Year	All Races	White	Black	Nonwhite	Ratio of Black to White
1940	376.0	319.8	781.7	773.5	2.4
1941	316.5	266.0	690.2	678.1	2.6
1942	258.7	221.8	549.1	544.0	2.5
1943	245.2	210.5	512.8	509.9	2.4
1944	227.9	189.4	513.9	506.0	2.7
1945	207.2	172.1	456.7	454.8	2.7
1946	156.7	130.7	363.6	358.9	2.8
1947	134.5	108.6	336.2	334.6	3.1
1948	116.6	89.4	303.6	301.1	3.4
1949	90.3	68.1	237.6	234.8	3.5
1950	83.3	61.1	223.0	221.6	3.6
1951	75.0	54.9	204.2	201.3	3.7
1952	67.8	48.9	189.2	188.1	3.9
1953	61.1	44.1	168.3	166.1	3.8
1954	52.4	37.2	145.9	143.8	3.9
1955	47.0	32.8	134.3	130.3	4.1
1956	40.9	28.7	114.3	110.7	4.0
1957	41.0	27.5	121.6	118.3	4.4
1958	37.6	26.3	104.5	101.8	4.0
1959	37.4	25.8	105.0	102.1	4.1
1960	37.1	26.0	103.6	97.9	4.0
1961	36.9	24.9	105.4	101.3	4.2
1962	35.2	23.8	99.4	95.9	4.2
1963	35.8	24.0	101.1	96.9	4.2
1964	33.3	22.3	93.8	89.9	4.2
1965	31.6	21.0	88.3	83.7	4.2
1966	29.1	20.2	74.2	72.4	3.7
1967	28.0	19.5	72.6	69.5	3.7
1968	24.5	16.6	65.9	63.6	4.0
1969	22.2	15.5	59.5	55.7	3.8
1970	21.5	14.4	59.8	55.9	4.2
1971	18.8	13.0	48.3	45.3	3.7
1972	18.8	14.3	40.7	38.5	2.8
1973	15.2	10.7	38.4	34.6	3.6
1974	14.6	10.0	38.3	35.1	3.8
1975	12.8	9.1	31.3	29.0	3.4
1976	12.3	9.0	29.5	26.5	3.3
1977	11.2	7.7	29.2	26.0	3.8
1978	9.6	6.4	25.0	23.0	3.9
1979	9.6	6.4	25.1	22.7	3.9
1980	9.2	6.7	21.5	19.8	3.2
1981	8.5	6.3	20.4	17.3	3.2
1982	7.9	5.8	18.2	16.4	3.1
1983	8.0	5.9	18.3	16.3	3.1
1984	7.8	5.4	19.7	16.9	3.6
1985	7.8	5.2	20.4	18.1	3.9
1986	7.2	4.9	18.8	16.0	3.8
1987	6.6	5.1	14.2	12.0	2.8
1988	8.4	5.9	19.5	17.4	3.3

* Deaths per 100,000 live births.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

were to be no more than 500 cases of measles nationally under goals set in 1979 by the Surgeon General of the United States) more than 25,000 cases of measles were reported (Figure 4). More children died from measles in 1990 than in any year since 1971. Measles is a particularly sensitive indicator of the nation's eroding childhood immunization system because it is so contagious. Other diseases such as mumps and pertussis are showing similar surges (Table 22).

These increases in diseases could have been predicted, since data from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) indicate a significant decline in childhood immunization rates among children younger than two during the first half of the decade (data for the latter half of the decade are unavailable because the Reagan Administration ceased collection of national data on children's immunization rates in 1985, and a new planned data collection system has not yet begun) (Table 23). In 1990 the U.S. Public Health service estimated that only 70 to 80 percent of children younger than two are fully vaccinated against preventable disease, and special studies in large cities conducted by the CDC reveal immunization statistics for infants and toddlers at levels of 50 percent or less.

The deterioration of the U.S. child vaccination system has multiple causes: skyrocketing vaccine

Table 20

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1989

Rank	Nation	Rate*
1	Japan	4
2	Finland	6
2	Sweden	6
4	Canada	7
4	Hong Kong	7
4	Netherlands	7
4	Switzerland	7
8	Australia	8
8	Austria	8
8	Denmark	8
8	East Germany	8
8	France	8
8	Norway	8
8	Singapore	8
8	United Kingdom	8
8	West Germany	8
17	Ireland	9
17	Spain	9
	U.S., White	**9**
19	Belgium	10
19	Israel	10
19	Italy	10
19	New Zealand	10
19	**United States**	**10**
24	Cuba	11
24	Czechoslovakia	11
24	Greece	11
27	Portugal	13
28	Bulgaria	14
29	Trinidad and Tobago	15
30	Hungary	16
30	Jamaica	16
30	Poland	16
33	Kuwait	17
34	Costa Rica	18
	U.S., Black	**18**

* Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

SOURCE: UNICEF, except race specific data for the United States. Race specific data for the U.S. are from the National Center for Health Statistics for 1988.

Table 21

MORTALITY RATES FOR CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN FIVE, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1989

Rank	Nation	Rate*
1	Japan	6
2	Finland	7
2	Sweden	7
4	Hong Kong	8
4	Netherlands	8
6	Australia	9
6	Canada	9
6	East Germany	9
6	France	9
6	Switzerland	9
11	Austria	10
11	Denmark	10
11	Norway	10
11	Spain	10
11	United Kingdom	10
11	West Germany	10
17	Ireland	11
17	Italy	11
19	Belgium	12
19	Greece	12
19	Israel	12
19	New Zealand	12
19	Singapore	12
19	**United States**	**12**
25	Czechoslovakia	13
26	Cuba	14
27	Portugal	16
28	Bulgaria	17
28	Hungary	17
30	Poland	18
30	Trinidad and Tobago	18
32	Kuwait	20
33	Jamaica	21
34	Costa Rica	22

* Deaths per 1,000 live births.

SOURCE: UNICEF.

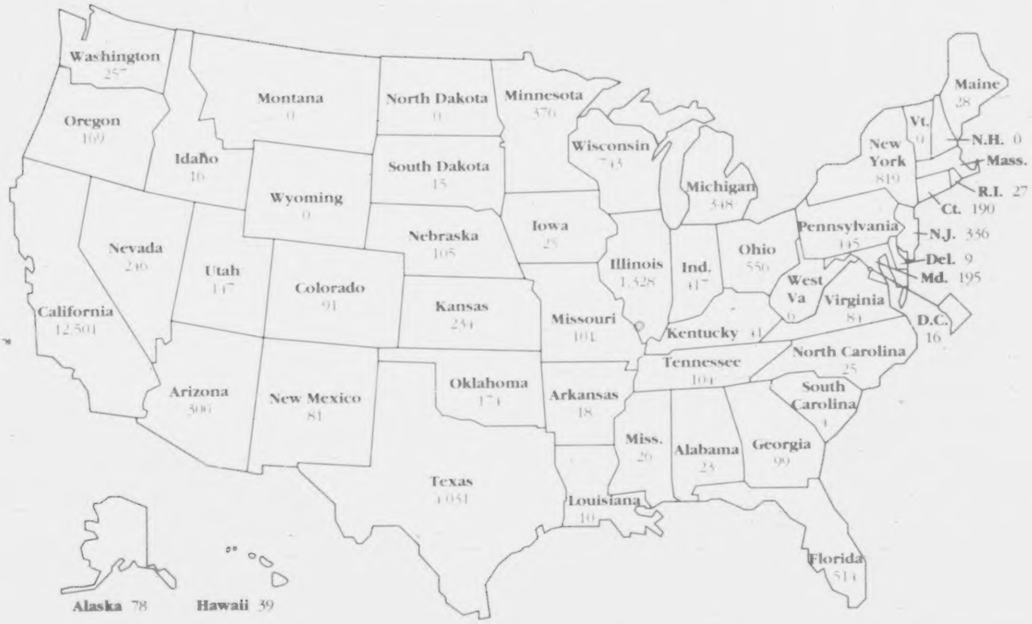
prices — with increases of as much as 4,000 percent between 1981 and 1990 (Table 24); increasing and widespread failure of private physicians to vaccinate their young patients because of the high price of buying vaccines and (to a lesser extent) concerns about liability; and a major shortage of vaccine supplies, staff, and resources in local public health clinics and federally funded Community and Migrant Health Centers, which together must absorb the growing numbers of children in need of public vaccine programs because of the withdrawal of private physicians, and because of growing poverty and lack of health insurance. The National Vaccine Advisory Committee, a congressionally established committee that advises the Secretary of Health and Human Services on national vaccine issues, reported in January 1991 that systemic breakdowns, not parental neglect, lay at the heart of declining childhood immunization rates and the measles epidemic.[16] A recent study conducted by CDF found that more than 70 percent of Community and Migrant Health Centers either were experiencing or recently had experienced shortages of childhood vaccines, only half could afford to replace needed supplies, and nearly two-thirds were limited in their vaccination efforts by staff or supply shortages.[17]

The nation's eroding childhood vaccine system ironically has coincided with major efforts by so-called "underdeveloped" nations to immunize all children. Responding to a UNICEF-set goal of universal childhood immunization, many less developed nations have undertaken extraordinary public health mobilizations that have improved immunization levels dramatically. In a great historical turnaround, the U.S. immunization rates now lag behind many poorer nations. Among the 16 countries with higher immunization rates than that of the United States in 1988-1989 (as measured by one-year-olds fully immunized against polio) were Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece, Brazil, China, Mexico, and Romania. Among the 55 nations with infant polio immunization rates higher than those for nonwhite U.S. infants were Iran, Malawi, Botswana, and Mongolia (Table 25).

Figure 4

MEASLES CASES, BY STATE, U.S., 1990*

United States Total: 25,421


Washington 257
Oregon 169
Idaho 16
Montana 0
North Dakota 0
Minnesota 376
Wisconsin 743
South Dakota 15
Wyoming 0
Nevada 246
Utah 147
Colorado 91
Nebraska 105
Iowa 25
Michigan 348
Illinois 1,328
Ind. 417
Ohio 556
Pennsylvania 145
New York 819
Vt. 0
Maine 28
N.H. 0
Mass. 24
R.I. 27
Ct. 190
N.J. 336
Del. 9
Md. 195
D.C. 16
West Va 6
Virginia 84
Kentucky 41
California 12,501
Kansas 234
Missouri 101
Tennessee 104
North Carolina 25
South Carolina 4
Arizona 306
New Mexico 81
Oklahoma 174
Arkansas 18
Miss. 26
Alabama 23
Georgia 99
Texas 4,051
Louisiana 10
Florida 514
Alaska 78
Hawaii 39

*Cases reported through December 29, 1990. Does not include 1,099 imported cases. State numbers do not include out-of-state cases.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control.

Table 22

CASES OF SELECTED PREVENTABLE CHILDHOOD DISEASES, 1980 AND 1990

Disease	Surgeon General's Goal for 1990 (No. of Cases)	Number of Cases in 1980	Lowest Number of Cases (and year)	Number of Cases in 1990*
Measles	500	13,506	1,497 (1983)	25,421
Rubella	1,000	3,904	225 (1988)	1,093
Mumps	1,000	8,576	2,982 (1985)	5,075
Pertussis	1,000	1,730	1,248 (1981)	4,188

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* Cases reported through December 29, 1990.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control.

Access to Health Care

Access to comprehensive health care is an investment that industrialized nations, with the exception of the United States and South Africa, have made for all pregnant women and children.

Access to adequate health care is strongly related to two distinct issues: having health insurance and having an accessible, affordable, and good quality source of health care. The United States fares badly on both measures. In the United States more than 9 million women of childbearing age are completely uninsured or else lack coverage for maternity

Table 23

PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS AND TODDLERS WHO WERE FULLY IMMUNIZED*, BY AGE AND RACE, U.S.+, 1980 AND 1985

Infants		**Polio**	**DTP**	**Measles**	**Mumps**	**Rubella**
Total	1980	80.0%	84.2%			
	1985	79.6	82.7		These vaccines are not recommended for children of this age.	
White	1980	80.9	84.9			
	1985	81.5	84.4			
Nonwhite	1980	73.2	79.0			
	1985	58.5	64.8			
Age one		**Polio**	**DTP**	**Measles**	**Mumps**	**Rubella**
Total	1980	95.5%	76.2%			
	1985	95.2	78.3		These vaccines are not recommended for children of this age.	
White	1980	96.2	78.6			
	1985	96.9	80.1			
Nonwhite	1980	89.1	56.5			
	1985	82.3	64.9			
Age two		**Polio**	**DTP**	**Measles**	**Rubella**	**Mumps**
Total	1980	80.7%	87.0%	83.0%	83.2%	80.2%
	1985	76.7	85.8	81.7	77.3	78.9
White	1980	83.0	89.4	84.8	84.4	81.5
	1985	79.5	88.0	82.7	78.6	80.8
Nonwhite	1980	62.8	68.0	69.0	73.4	70.7
	1985	56.5	69.1	74.7	66.9	64.2

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* Dosage levels are approximations of level needed to fully immunize a child of a given age: younger than age one, one or more doses of polio and DTP; at age one, one or more doses of polio and three or more doses of DTP; and at age two, three or more doses of polio and DTP and one dose of measles, rubella, and mumps vaccines.

+ Data are from the U.S. Immunization Survey sample confirmed by parent consultation with an immunization record.

care.[18] Between 9 million and 11 million children are completely uninsured, either publicly or privately.[19] More than 30 million Americans, two-thirds of whom are women of childbearing age and children, live in areas considered medically underserved by the federal government.[20]

Health Insurance Coverage

The federal government conducts periodic, special surveys of health insurance coverage among Americans. Two of the most important of these periodic surveys are the Health Interview Survey (HIS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS). The HIS is a special periodic national household study of Americans' health insurance and health care utilization patterns. The HIS is conducted by the U.S. Public

Table 24

PRICE INFLATION FOR SELECTED CHILDHOOD VACCINES PURCHASED BY THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL, 1981 AND 1991

	1981 Price Per Dose	May 1991 Price* Per Dose	Increase
Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Rubella (DTP)	$0.150⁺	$6.245	4,063%
Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)	$0.396	$2.001	405%
Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)	$3.120	$15.329	391%

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* 1991 prices include the following federal excise taxes: DTP - $4.56, Polio - $0.29, and MMR - $4.44.

⁺ No federal contract. Price listed is the approximate price negotiated by individual state health departments.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control.

Table 25

PERCENTAGE OF ONE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN FULLY IMMUNIZED AGAINST POLIO, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1988-1989*

Rank	Nation	Percentage	Rank	Nation	Percentage	Rank	Nation	Percentage
1	Denmark	100%	22	West Germany	94%	48	Thailand	84%
2	Bulgaria	99	27	Israel	93	48	United Arab Emirates	84
2	Czechoslovakia	99	27	Syria	93	53	Honduras	83
2	Hungary	99	27	Tunisia	93	53	Iraq	83
2	Poland	99	30	Columbia	92	53	Rwanda	83
6	Greece	98	30	Kuwait	92	56	Burundi	82
6	Sweden	98	30	Portugal	92	56	India	82
6	Switzerland	98	30	Yugoslavia	92	56	Nicaragua	82
9	Brazil	97	34	Costa Rica	91	56	Tanzania	82
9	East Germany	97	35	Austria	90		**United States, Nonwhite**	**82**
11	China	96	35	Finland	90	56	Uruguay	82
11	Hong Kong	96	35	Singapore	90	62	Algeria	81
11	Mexico	96	38	Iran	89	62	Argentina	81
11	North Korea	96	38	Malawi	89	62	Egypt	81
11	Oman	96	40	Botswana	88	62	Lesotho	81
11	Saudi Arabia	96	40	Mauritius	88	62	Zambia	81
17	Belgium	95	42	South Korea	87	67	USSR	80
17	Chile	95	42	Sri Lanka	87	68	Trinidad and Tobago	77
17	France	95	42	United Kingdom	87	69	New Zealand	75
17	Romania	95	45	Canada	85	70	Spain	73
17	**United States**	**95**	45	Italy	85	71	Ireland	72
22	Albania	94	45	Mongolia	85	71	Malaysia	72
22	Cuba	94	48	Jamaica	84	73	Panama	71
22	Jordan	94	48	Libya	84	73	Paraguay	71
22	Netherlands	94	48	Norway	84	75	Venezuela	67

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* Data are for 1988-1989 for all countries except the United States. Most recent U.S. data available are for 1985 because the nation no longer conducts the necessary surveys.

SOURCE: UNICEF. United States nonwhite rate from the U.S. Immunization Survey, 1985.

Health Service, and in 1988 it included a special Child Health Survey. The CPS is an annual household interview survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, which examines Americans' insurance status. This edition of *The Health of America's Children* presents statistics from both the HIS and the CPS.

Health Insurance Status of Children

HIS data for 1988 show that 83.1 percent of the nearly 64 million American children younger than 18 were covered by either a private health insurance plan or by Medicaid. The remaining 10.8 million were completely uninsured, either publicly or privately, or had unknown insurance status. Children least likely to be covered were infants younger than one, children of Latino origin, and children with annual family incomes of less than $25,000. Children in only fair to poor health also were less likely to be insured than those in good to excellent health (Table 26).

Table 26

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, U.S., 1988

	Insured by Public or Private Plan		Uninsured or Unknown Insurance Status *	
	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)
All children	83.1%	52,812	16.9%	10,757
Race				
White	83.7%	43,025	16.3%	8,355
Black	80.9%	7,943	19.1%	1,877
Ethnicity				
Latino	70.0%	5,069	30.0%	2,170
Non-Latino	84.9%	46,714	15.1%	8,317
Income				
Less than $10,000	71.8%	5,689	28.2%	2,235
$10,000 to $24,999	76.1%	12,721	23.9%	3,987
$25,000 to $39,999	89.8%	14,133	10.2%	1,604
Greater than $40,000	92.4%	14,848	7.6%	1,223
Age				
Younger than 1	80.1%	3,082	19.9%	768
Ages 1 to 4	83.7%	12,170	16.3%	2,366
Ages 5 to 7	83.3%	9,197	16.7%	1,840
Ages 8 to 11	83.8%	11,424	16.2%	2,211
Ages 12 to 14	83.0%	8,189	17.0%	1,683
Ages 15 to 17	82.3%	8,751	17.7%	1,888
Health status				
Fair or poor health	78.0%	1,394	22.0%	394

* Available data from NCHS did not separate estimates of children without health insurance coverage from those with unknown insurance status.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey on Child Health. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Until they reach adolescence, black and white children are equally likely to be covered by some form of public or private health insurance. However, during adolescence, coverage among black children begins to decline in relation to that of white children. This is because of the important differences that underlie the overall insurance patterns for black and white children (Table 27).

CPS data from 1986 reveal the degree to which black children — even black children in working families — depend on Medicaid. In 1986 nearly 15 percent of black children in employed families, compared with only 5 percent of white children in employed families, relied exclusively on Medicaid for their health insurance coverage. That year less than half of all black children living in working families, compared with nearly 70 percent of white children in employed families, had employer coverage (Table 28).

Black children's reduced access to private health insurance (more than 90 percent of which is derived through employer plans in the case of children) and greater reliance on Medicaid is a reflection of their far greater poverty levels, their greater tendency to live with only one parent (thereby reducing significantly the chance that they will have employer coverage through at least one of two parents), and the substantially lower paying jobs held by employed black adults with children. While poverty and living with a single parent significantly increase the likelihood of Medicaid coverage for black children during infancy and early childhood, these factors also may diminish the likelihood of Medicaid coverage for older children, as their eligibility for AFDC falls. For black children there is far less chance that the insurance gap caused by the loss of Medicaid will be filled by employer coverage.

Employer insurance, perhaps the most important form of employee compensation after wages themselves, is a fringe benefit disproportionately enjoyed by higher income wage earners. Children in lower income working families are far less likely to have employer provided coverage either because their parents are themselves ineligible for work-related benefits or else because their parents' employers, while making coverage available, do not contribute to the cost of dependent coverage. For lower income working families, the cost of covering children (which easily can amount to between $200 and $300 per month) is sufficiently prohibitive to preclude dependent coverage. From 1982 to 1988 the proportion of medium- and large-sized employers fully underwriting the cost of dependent coverage fell from 51 percent to less than 40 percent.

Black children who live in employed families are significantly more likely to have parents whose annual incomes are low. In 1986, 21 percent of all children in working families with incomes less than twice the federal poverty level were black, a number substantially higher than the proportion of all American children who are black. As a result, black children in working families are less likely to have employer coverage. Moreover, even when family incomes are identical, the CPS data show that black children in employed families are less likely than white children to be insured privately. These statistics suggest that even when black families achieve greater levels of income, the jobs they hold are not those that tend to furnish employer-provided benefits.

Health insurance coverage has a significant impact on children's use of health services. At every age, but particularly among older children, insured children were significantly more likely than their uninsured counterparts to have a regular source of primary health care and were more likely to have made at least one preventive health visit during the year (Table 29). Similarly, low family income affects a child's chances of having a regular source of health care at every age level. Finally, and particularly disturbingly, black infants younger than one

Table 27

PERCENT OF CHILDREN COVERED BY A HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN, BY AGE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY, 1988

	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 Years	5 to 7 Years	8 to 11 Years	12 to 14 Years	15 to 17 Years
All Children	83.1%	80.1%	83.7%	83.3%	83.8%	83.0%	82.3%
Race							
White	83.7	80.7	84.4	84.3	83.6	83.7	83.5
Black	80.9	81.2	80.5	79.7	84.1	81.7	77.6
Ethnicity							
Latino	70.0	62.2	75.2	76.3	65.0	68.1	68.3
Non-Latino	84.9	82.8	85.2	84.3	86.3	85.1	83.8

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey of Child Health.

Table 28

INSURANCE STATUS OF CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 18 IN EMPLOYED FAMILIES, BY INCOME*, RACE, AND INSURANCE STATUS, U.S., 1986

	All Races			White			Black		
Income as a Percent of Poverty	**Less Than 100%**	**Less Than 200%**	**All**	**Less Than 100%**	**Less Than 200%**	**All**	**Less Than 100%**	**Less Than 200%**	**All**
Children in employed families (thousands)	8,294	21,422	57,583	5,751	16,138	48,040	2,229	4,560	7,587
Percentage of insured children by type of coverage†									
Medicaid alone or with other coverage	36.2%	19.6%	8.0%	34.2%	17.4%	6.5%	41.9%	26.9%	18.0%
Medicaid only	31.3%	15.8%	6.3%	29.2%	13.8%	5.0%	37.5%	22.7%	14.8%
Employer coverage	17.6%	41.3%	66.9%	18.8%	43.6%	69.8%	14.7%	33.9%	49.3%
VA, CHAMPUS, military‡	1.4%	3.4%	3.5%	1.6%	3.6%	3.3%	—	1.7%	4.7%
Other health insurance	7.5%	7.9%	7.9%	9.1%	8.7%	8.3%	—	3.6%	5.1%
Percentage of children insured	58.0%	66.2%	80.9%	58.9%	67.4%	82.5%	56.4%	62.2%	70.7%
Percentage of children uninsured	42.0%	33.8%	19.1%	41.1%	32.6%	17.5%	43.6%	37.8%	29.3%

* Income measured as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

† Percentages may not equal 100 percent because some children have insurance from more than one source.

‡ The U.S. Department of Defense covers health care for members of the military and their dependents, including children, at military institutions and at civilian facilities.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

are significantly less likely than either white infants or infants of Latino origin to have a regular source of health care.

Health Insurance Coverage Among Women of Childbearing Age

In 1985 more than 9 million American women of childbearing age were completely uninsured, while another 5 million were uninsured for maternity care.[21] Among women of childbearing age, those most likely to be completely uninsured are either unemployed or working at low-wage jobs. Black women and poor women are more likely to be uninsured (Table 30).

Lack of health insurance during pregnancy has a significant impact on women's use of maternity care. Uninsured women are less likely to begin care early, less likely to receive comprehensive care, and more likely to have late or no care. High-risk women without maternity coverage have a far more difficult time obtaining the specialized care they need.[22] This reduced access to care places both their lives and those of their infants at risk. This consequence is borne out in the significantly elevated maternal and infant mortality rates seen among nonwhite women and infants, who also are the women and children most likely to be insured inadequately or not insured at all and who are the most likely to live in medically underserved areas.

Moreover, care during pregnancy alone cannot compensate completely for the accumulated ills caused by many years without adequate access to health care. A woman's capacity to have a healthy child is shaped substantially by her own health status as a child and young adult. In recent years important expansions in Medicaid coverage of low-income pregnant women have been made, and these improvements are a critical step in promoting women's access to necessary maternity care. But women who enter pregnancy in poor health face far greater risks than women who have been able to obtain the care they need throughout child-

Table 29

PERCENT OF CHILDREN WITH A REGULAR SOURCE OF HEALTH CARE, BY AGE AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, U.S., 1988

	All Under 18	Under Age 1	1 to 4 Years	5 to 7 Years	8 to 11 Years	12 to 14 Years	15 to 17 Years
All children	88.0%	89.9%	92.3%	90.8%	86.9%	85.0%	82.9%
Race							
White	88.6	92.1	93.0	91.3	87.2	85.1	83.4
Black	86.5	79.8	90.3	87.9	86.4	86.2	82.9
Latino origin							
Latino	81.1	88.2	89.2	82.1	81.6	72.6	72.2
Non-Latino	88.9	89.8	92.9	91.9	87.6	86.6	84.2
Family income							
Less than $10,000	83.8	82.4	88.3	88.8	80.8	83.2	74.8
$10,000-$24,999	86.0	92.7	92.5	88.3	83.7	77.4	81.1
$25,000-$39,999	91.1	91.3	94.6	94.6	89.4	89.3	86.1
$40,000 or more	92.4	94.4	96.5	94.7	93.0	90.5	87.0
Health insurance status							
Insured	91.9	93.0	94.9	94.0	90.9	90.0	88.2
Not Insured	79.0	85.7	88.5	72.4	75.6	70.3	70.7

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey of Child Health.

Table 30

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGES 15-44 WITHOUT PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1985

	Percentage Without Private Health Insurance
Total	17%
Race/Ethnicity	
Black	21
Latino	28
Marriage status	
Unmarried	23
Income	
Less than 100% of poverty	35
More than 200% of poverty	11
Educational level	
Less than 12 years	25
Age	
15 to 19	22
20 to 24	27
Occupation	
Service worker	28
Sales worker	20
Unskilled worker	22
Employment status	
Unemployed	24
Part-time	20
Full-time	9

SOURCE: Alan Guttmacher Institute.

hood and adulthood. Many of the conditions that can cause death or permanent disability in pregnant women and their infants (such as ectopic pregnancies, infections, and hypertension) emanate from conditions that were present well before pregnancy and that could have been controlled with routine health care.

The Adequacy of Health Programs Serving Low-Income Women and Children

Reforms in Medicaid

In response to declining levels of private coverage and the stagnation and erosion in key maternal and child health indicators, Congress in recent years has enacted significant expansions of the the Medicaid program. Together these recent reforms, among others:

- Require states to extend coverage to all pregnant women and children younger than six with family incomes below 133 percent of the federal poverty level;[23]
- Mandate phased-in coverage, on a year-by-year basis, of all children who have attained age six and who were born after September 30, 1983, are younger than 19, and have family incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty level;[24]
- Permit states, at their option, to extend coverage to all pregnant women and infants younger than one with family incomes below 185 percent of the federal poverty level.[25]

As of January 1991, 18 states had elected to cover all pregnant women and infants with incomes of less than 185 percent of poverty, and six states covered all pregnant women and infants with family incomes of more than 133 percent but less than 185 percent of poverty. The remaining states had not taken the option of covering some or all near-poor pregnant women and infants for whom coverage is discretionary under federal law (Figure 5).

If fully implemented, the Medicaid reforms for pregnant women and children will extend Medicaid coverage to more than 500,000 additional pregnant women and some 4 million children annually, making the program one of the largest sources of health care financing for maternity and pediatric health coverage. If high rates of childhood poverty are sustained, and if the nation fails to enact a national health program for all Americans, Medicaid increasingly will fill the enormous and growing gaps left by private coverage. By the end of this century, Medicaid can be expected to finance between one-third and one-half of all maternity and pediatric health care in the United States. Indeed, numerous states report that Medicaid already covers between 40 and 50 percent of all births.

Gaps in insurance coverage appear to be growing. Preliminary statistics show that between March 1988 and March 1989 the number of uninsured Americans climbed by another 2 million persons. The importance of Medicaid for pregnant women and children makes the program's shortcomings — low provider reimbursement rates, complicated enrollment procedures, and unnecessarily restrictive eligibility standards — particularly disturbing. Many of these barriers could be eased now, yet states have not done so. For example, as of 1990 all states could, at their option: eliminate the use of any asset test for women, infants, and young children; use very short application forms; and institute presumptive (temporary) eligibility for pregnant women awaiting a final determination of Medicaid eligibility (which can take months to complete). Yet only one state — Massachusetts — took full advantage of all the options available to it (Table 31).

Availability of Comprehensive Primary Health Services

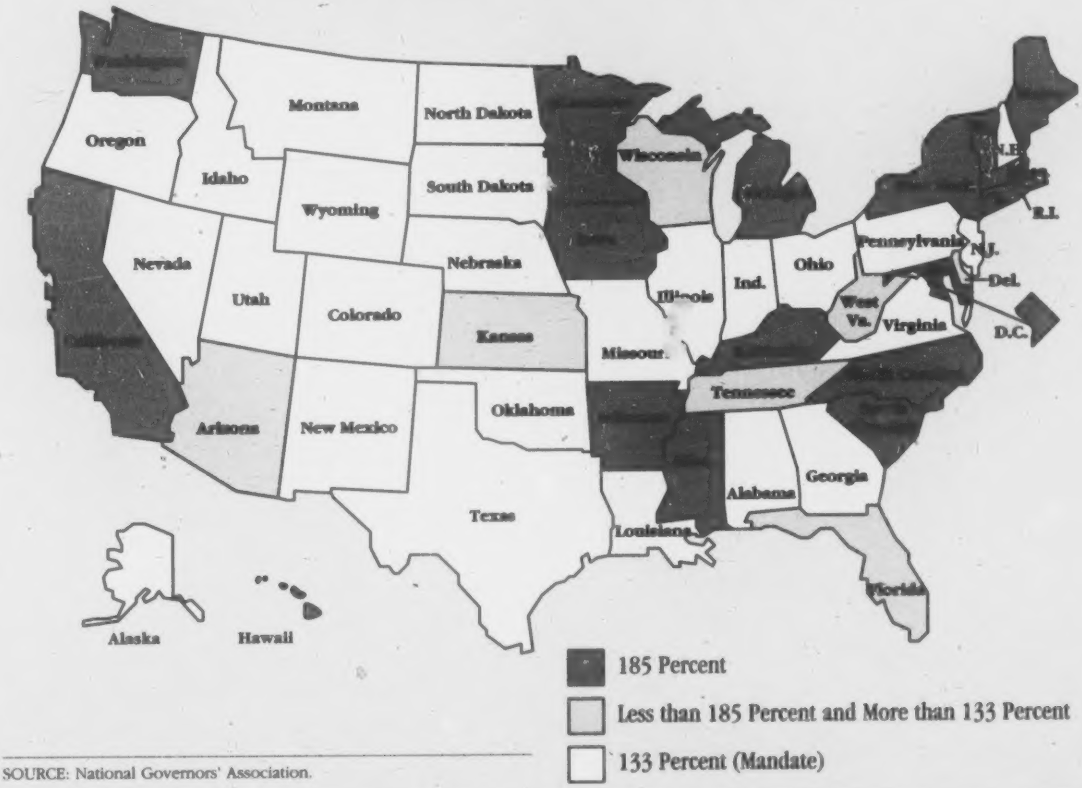
Health insurance significantly affects use of medical care. However, health insurance alone does not assure that appropriate and timely care will be accessible, particularly in the case of low-income persons living in communities with serious shortages of health providers. Millions of Americans — disproportionately children and women of childbearing age, members of racial and ethnic minorities, and low-income — live in isolated inner city and rural areas where critical shortages of comprehensive sources of primary health care exist. For these families, health care frequently is delayed until severe illness results, with rates of hospitalization for such conditions as pediatric asthma and pediatric gastroenteritis as much as 15 times greater than rates for nonpoor children living in communities with adequate levels of primary care.[26] Infant mortality rates are elevated significantly, childhood immunization rates are depressed, and appropriate care arrangements for women and children with special health care needs are unavailable.

Studies have shown that achieving good health outcomes for low-income women and children involves both providing health insurance and having high-quality, accessible, and appropriate health services where they are needed.[27] Characteristics of successful service arrangements are their accessible locations; their high level of community involvement; their linguistic and cultural sensitivity; their capacity to furnish comprehensive care including medical, social, nutritional, and family supports and case management; and an administration style (such as special locations, evening hours, and bilingual staff) that actively promotes their accessibility. Studies show that women and children who have access to comprehensive health services with these characteristics experience lower rates of preventable disease, lower mortality, and are more likely to use preventive health services.[28]

The federally funded Community and Migrant Health Centers programs embody these characteristics. These 540 federally supported clinics provide a broad array of medical and health-related services at some 2,000 service sites in severely medically underserved urban and rural communities in every state, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories. Their patients are overwhelmingly young and poor. In 1990 health centers served nearly 3 million children younger than 18 with family incomes below twice the federal poverty level (approximately one in every eight poor and near-poor children nationally). Health center patients accounted for more

Figure 5

MAXIMUM MEDICAID INCOME ELIGIBILITY LEVELS FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AND INFANTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL, JANUARY 1991


Montana
North Dakota
Oregon
Wisconsin
Idaho
South Dakota
Wyoming
N.H.
R.I.
Nevada
Nebraska
Pennsylvania
N.J.
Utah
Colorado
Illinois
Ind.
Ohio
Del.
West Va.
Virginia
D.C.
Kansas
Missouri
Tennessee
Arizona
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Georgia
Alabama
Texas
Louisiana
Florida
Alaska
Hawaii
185 Percent
Less than 185 Percent and More than 133 Percent
133 Percent (Mandate)

SOURCE: National Governors' Association.

than 10 percent of all births to low-income women in 1988 and more than 30 percent of all births to women younger than 15.[29] As vital to the health of women and children as health centers are, their numbers fall far below the level of need. The 6 million patients served by health centers in 1990 represented only one in five medically underserved Americans.

A crucial companion program to health centers is the National Health Service Corps, which provides scholarship and loan repayment assistance to medical, nursing, and other health professionals in exchange for service in health professional shortage areas. (Health professional shortage areas are concentrated in communities designated as medically underserved because of high poverty rates and poor health status measures, such as elevated infant mortality). Members of the Corps represent a vital source of health care personnel for health centers, making up 25 percent of all health center medical staff in 1990.[40] However, the funding level for the Corps is sufficient to assure only about one-quarter of the physicians needed to eliminate all health professional shortage areas. And even this figure understates the shortfall. These estimates of need (generated by the U.S. Public Health Service) are based on a physician-to-patient practice ratio of 1-to-3,500, even though the normal physician practice is approximately 1-to-1,800.

Other important programs help fund comprehensive child health services to low-income women and children. The Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant provides funds to state health agencies for the development of health services for low-income women and children and for children with special health care needs. The federal Childhood Immunization Grants program funds the purchase and distribution of childhood vaccines to state and local health agencies, Community and Migrant Health Centers, and other sources of child health care. And the federal family planning program funds family planning services and supplies for low-income women of childbearing age.

With the exception of the childhood vaccine program, none of these programs even nominally has kept pace with inflation. Many are operating far below their 1981 real-dollar funding levels, although the number of uninsured and poor children has soared (Table 32). Even the childhood vaccine pro-

Table 31

CHANGES ADOPTED TO STREAMLINE MEDICAID APPLICATION PROCEDURES

State	Eliminated Assets Test	Shortened Application	Presumptive Eligibility
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alaska	Yes	No	No
Arizona	Yes	No	No
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	No	No	No
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	No	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes	No
District of Columbia	Yes	No	No
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	No
Hawaii	Yes	No	Yes
Idaho	Yes	No	Yes
Illinois	No	No	Yes
Indiana	Yes	No	Yes
Iowa	No	No	Yes
Kansas	Yes	No	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	No	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	Yes	No
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	No
Mississippi	Yes	No	No
Missouri	Yes	No	Yes
Montana	Yes	No	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	No	Yes
Nevada	Yes	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes	No	No
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	No	No	No
Ohio	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	No	No
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes
Texas	No	Yes	Yes
Utah	Yes	No	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes	No
Virginia	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	No
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	No	No
Total	46	27	26

SOURCE: National Governors' Association.

gram, which shows a 10-year nominal funding increase of 600 percent (Table 33), has fallen further and further behind the need as vaccine prices have escalated, as private physicians have ceased vaccinating children, as poverty has skyrocketed among preschool children, and as the number of children dependent on sources of publicly administered vaccines consequently has increased.

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

Enacted in 1972, WIC is one of the most effective health programs ever created. The health care and food supplements it provides to pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, infants, and young children have had a major impact on the women and children the program reaches. Savings of $2 to $3 have been measured for every $1 spent on WIC during pregnancy.[51]

Yet in FY 1991 the program reached only half the women and children who needed it. In 1990 only 19 states and the District of Columbia (Table 34) appropriated state funds to supplement the federal WIC funds they received. The high cost of food, high levels of poverty, and the poor nutritional status of many low-income women and children make the unmet need for WIC greater than ever. Yet funding levels are estimated to be $1 billion a year less than what is necessary to assure that the program fully meets the need.

Table 32

REAL DOLLAR FUNDING FOR KEY PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS, FY 1981 TO 1991

	Title V MCH Block Grant	Community Health Centers	Migrant Health Centers	Title X Family Planning
	($ in millions)			
FY 1981 Appropriation	$457	$323	$43	$161
FY 1991 Appropriation Needed to Maintain FY 1981 Funding Level After Adjusting for Inflation *	$892	$631	$84	$316
Actual FY 1991 Appropriation	$587	$478	$52	$144
Funding Change in Real Dollars	-34%	-24%	-38%	-54%

*Inflation based on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for medical care costs.

SOURCE: Children's Defense Fund.

Table 33

ACTUAL FUNDING LEVELS FOR FEDERAL VACCINE PROGRAM, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Millions
1981	$31.0
1987	$87.3
1990	$158.3
1991	$217.2

Percent Increase, FY 1981 to FY 1991: 601%

SOURCE: Children's Defense Fund.

Progress Toward Meeting the Public Health Service Objectives for the Year 2000

In September 1990 the U.S. Public Health Service issued a lengthy series of health objectives for the nation for the year 2000. In establishing new goals for the year 2000, the federal government has reaffirmed the need for national objectives to spur the nation to action on behalf of children. Building on goals for 1990 originally set in 1979 by the Surgeon General of the United States,[52] these objectives set a series of health status, risk reduction, and health services and protection goals for Americans of all ages.[53] Many of the objectives pertain to children.

The nation has failed to meet many of the most crucial child health goals set in 1979 for 1990. Failure to make progress in improving maternal, infant, and child health measures throughout the 1980s means that the nation has not met the modest 1990 goals for infant mortality, low birthweight, prenatal care, and childhood immunization.[54]

The year 2000 goals themselves are a testament to the stagnation and erosion in key maternal and child health indicators that persisted throughout the 1980s. For example, the year 2000 goals for infant low birthweight, prenatal care, and childhood immunization are identical to those set for 1990. The year 2000 infant mortality goal, according to the

Public Health Service, reflects the same slow rate of progress in reducing infant deaths that the nation experienced over the past decade,[6] a rate far slower than in the 1970s. In this respect some of the goals are not aggressive enough. Yet certain indicators of maternal and child health are moving so slowly in the right direction (or else are not moving at all or are moving in the wrong direction) that without new and aggressive efforts by national, state, and local governments and local communities, even these extremely modest goals will not be met.

In this section of the report, CDF has calculated how rapidly the nation and the states are moving toward the year 2000 objectives in key areas of maternal and child health. In calculating the nation's and states' rates of progress, CDF used trend data from 1978 through 1988. The calculations, therefore, are extremely conservative and tend to be overly optimistic about progress toward goals, since projections are based on the average annual rate of progress made between 1978 and 1988, including the 1978-1981 period, when the rate of progress was far more rapid than the 1981-1988 period (Tables 35, 36, 37). The U.S. Public Health Service, in setting the year 2000 goals, assumed that progress will continue through the 1990s only at its slowed 1980s pace. Because the Public Health Service uses a slower rate of progress, CDF also has included goal calculations using the 1981-1988 average annual rate of progress. For childhood immunizations, calculations go only through 1985, because the government ceased collecting data then after a marked downward trend in immunization.

Year 2000 Objective for Infant Mortality

> *By the year 2000 the national infant mortality rate should be no more than 7.0 deaths per 1,000 live births, and mortality among black infants should be no greater than 11.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.*

The average annual national rate of progress in reducing infant mortality between 1978 and 1988 means that the year 2000 objectives will be met both overall and for black infants. However, if a 1981-1988 average annual rate of progress is used, the goals will not be met and the nation will fall far short of the black goal, in particular.

Even if the overall and black infant mortality goals are met nationally, this would not be univer-

Table 34

PERCENTAGE OF WIC ELIGIBLES SERVED, MARCH 1991

	Estimated Number of Eligible Persons, FY 1991	Number of WIC Participants	Percentage of Eligibles Served	Does State Supplement Federal Funds?
Alabama	189,000	107,548	57%	No
Alaska	16,000	8,930	56%	Yes
Arizona	120,000	73,867	64%	No
Arkansas	120,000	60,470	50%	No
California	856,000	451,220	53%	No
Colorado	93,000	45,860	58%	No
Connecticut	71,000	56,142	79%	Yes
Delaware	20,000	11,032	55%	Yes
District of Columbia	21,000	14,200	88%	Yes
Florida	329,000	207,108	63%	No
Georgia	252,000	168,821	67%	No
Hawaii	43,000	14,885	35%	Yes
Idaho	57,000	22,919	40%	No
Illinois	351,000	207,685	61%	Yes
Indiana	185,000	116,612	63%	Yes
Iowa	94,000	47,633	51%	Yes
Kansas	83,000	40,716	50%	No
Kentucky	169,000	92,150	55%	No
Louisiana	207,000	121,009	67%	No
Maine	48,000	25,251	53%	No
Maryland	108,000	64,368	60%	No
Massachusetts	145,000	77,100	53%	Yes
Michigan	282,000	168,281	71%	Yes
Minnesota	118,000	76,020	66%	Yes
Mississippi	158,000	108,422	69%	No
Missouri	173,000	79,237	46%	No
Montana	34,000	16,496	49%	No
Nebraska	57,000	26,160	50%	No
Nevada	23,000	16,021	70%	No
New Hampshire	27,000	15,750	64%	Yes
New Jersey	190,000	104,273	55%	Yes
New Mexico	75,000	33,552	49%	No
New York	613,000	363,968	60%	Yes
North Carolina	238,000	138,489	58%	Yes
North Dakota	28,000	16,550	59%	No
Ohio	345,000	195,726	57%	No
Oklahoma	127,000	52,170	41%	No
Oregon	88,000	47,004	54%	No
Pennsylvania	338,000	229,381	68%	Yes
Rhode Island	27,000	17,659	65%	No
South Carolina	147,000	104,378	71%	No
South Dakota	37,000	19,516	54%	No
Tennessee	192,000	111,073	62%	No
Texas	638,000	367,618	58%	Yes
Utah	101,000	39,203	39%	No
Vermont	20,000	16,507	83%	No
Virginia	174,000	96,853	56%	No
Washington	132,000	62,295	47%	Yes
West Virginia	77,000	38,929	51%	Yes
Wisconsin	135,000	78,988	59%	Yes
Wyoming	14,000	9,008	64%	No
U.S. Total	8,580,000	4,815,078	57%	

SOURCE: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

Table 35

National Progress Since 1978

SURGEON GENERAL'S YEAR 2000 MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH GOALS

			Point Change Per Year			
	1988 Rate	2000 Goal	Actual 1978-88	Needed 1988-2000	Will the Goal Be Met by 2000?	When Will Goal Be Met?
Early Prenatal Care						
All races	75.9	90.0	0.10	1.17	No	2129
Black	61.1	90.0	0.09	2.41	No	2309
Low Birthweight						
All races	6.9	5.0	-0.02	-0.16	No	2083
Black	13.0	9.0	0.01	-0.67	No	Wrong direction
Infant Mortality						
All races	10.0	7.0	-0.38	-0.25	Yes	1996
Black	17.6	11.0	-0.55	-0.55	Yes	2000
Neonatal Mortality						
All races	6.3	4.5	-0.32	-0.15	Yes	1994
Black	11.5	7.0	-0.40	-0.38	Yes	1999
Postneonatal Mortality						
All races	3.6	2.5	-0.07	-0.09	No	2004
Black	6.2	4.0	-0.14	-0.18	No	2004

SOURCE: Children's Defense Fund.

Table 36

National Progress Since 1981

SURGEON GENERAL'S YEAR 2000 MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH GOALS

			Point Change Per Year			
	1988 Rate	2000 Goal	Actual 1981-88	Needed 1988-2000	Will the Goal Be Met?	When Will Goal Be Met?
Early Prenatal Care						
All races	75.9	90.0	-0.04	1.17	No	Wrong direction
Black	61.1	90.0	-0.13	2.41	No	Wrong direction
Low Birthweight						
All races	6.9	5.0	0.01	-0.16	No	Wrong direction
Black	13.0	9.0	0.05	-0.67	No	Wrong direction
Infant Mortality						
All races	10.0	7.0	-0.19	-0.25	No	2004
Black	17.6	11.0	-0.24	-0.55	No	2016
Neonatal Mortality						
All races	6.3	4.5	-0.17	-0.15	Yes	1999
Black	11.5	7.0	-0.19	-0.38	No	2012
Postneonatal Mortality						
All races	3.6	2.5	-0.03	-0.09	No	2025
Black	6.2	4.0	-0.04	-0.18	No	2043

SOURCE: Children's Defense Fund.

sally true for states. Many states' average annual rate of progress has been too slow, and the overall goal for infant mortality will be met by only 40 states under the optimistic scenario. Ten states and the District of Columbia will not meet the goal.

Year 2000 Objective for Infant Low Birthweight

> *By the year 2000, no more than 5 percent of all infants should be born at low birthweight. No more than 9 percent of black infants should be born at low birthweight.*

Using the 1978-1988 rate of progress, the nation's rate of progress has been so slow that neither the overall goal of 5 percent nor the goal for black infants of 9 percent will be met. At that rate the overall goal will not be met until the year 2083. The low-birthweight goal for black infants never will be met because we are moving in the wrong direction. If the 1981-1988 time period is used, the nation never will meet either goal because it is moving in the wrong direction.

States' rates of progress have been so slow that only nine states will meet the overall year 2000 low-birthweight goal.

Year 2000 Goal for Prenatal Care

> *By the year 2000, 90 percent of all pregnant women should begin prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy.*

At the 1978-1988 average annual rate of change, the nation's progress has been so slow that the goal will not be met. The year 2000 goal finally would be met for all women only in the year 2129. If black women are considered alone, the goal would be met in the year 2309. Using the 1981-1988 average annual rate of progress, the goals will never be met because the nation is moving in the wrong direction.

Among states, progress has been similarly nonexistent. At the current rate of progress no state will meet the prenatal care goal by the year 2000.

Goal for Childhood Immunizations

> *By the year 2000, 90 percent of all children should have completed their basic immunization series by age two.*

At the 1980-1985 rate of progress the nation never will meet the goal for immunizations because we are moving in the wrong direction (Table 23).

Year 2000 Goal for Preventable Childhood Diseases

> *Measles and rubella should be reduced to zero cases, mumps should be reduced to no more than 500 cases per year, and pertussis should be reduced to no more than 1,000 cases per year.*

At the current rate of progress the goal never will be met because of soaring numbers of cases of preventable childhood disease (Table 22).

State and City Findings

A series of rankings and trend tables showing state-by-state maternal and infant health indicators for 1988 and for the 1978-1988 period is available from CDF as a separate Appendix to this report (contact CDF Publications for ordering information). The indicators are grouped into three series, each with health indicators for four groups: all races, white, black, and nonwhite women and infants. The Appendix also contains low-birthweight and infant mortality data for America's largest cities from 1988.

As in past years, there is tremendous variation from state to state in rates of infant mortality, low birthweight, and prenatal care use. The District of Columbia consistently displays the very worst maternal and infant health status, whether it is considered on an overall basis or for separate racial subgroups. The District's overall infant mortality rate (23.2 deaths per 1,000 live births) was more than three times as great as Vermont's (6.8 deaths per 1,000 live births), the state with the lowest rate. In fact, the District also ranked last among the nation's largest cities on infant mortality overall and for every racial subgroup (Table 38).

Yet, even those states that compare favorably against others do not perform well enough. For instance, Vermont's overall infant mortality rate was nearly 40 percent higher than Japan's. Similarly, the state with the best low-birthweight rate, South Dakota, had a low-birthweight rate no better than Egypt, Hong Kong, or Iran.

The five worst states on infant mortality and low

Table 37

SURGEON GENERAL'S YEAR 2000 MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH GOALS

Will The State Meet the Year 2000 Goal Based on Progress Between 1978 and 1988?

	Infant Mortality		**Low Birthweight**		**Early Prenatal Care**	
State	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Alabama		✓		✓		✓
Alaska		✓	✓			✓
Arizona	✓			✓		✓
Arkansas	✓			✓		✓
California	✓			✓		✓
Colorado		✓		✓		✓
Connecticut	✓			✓		✓
Delaware		✓		✓		✓
District of Columbia		✓		✓		✓
Florida	✓			✓		✓
Georgia		✓		✓		✓
Hawaii	✓			✓		✓
Idaho	✓		✓			✓
Illinois	✓			✓		✓
Indiana		✓		✓		✓
Iowa	✓			✓		✓
Kansas	✓			✓		✓
Kentucky		✓		✓		✓
Louisiana	✓			✓		✓
Maine	✓		✓			✓
Maryland		✓		✓		✓
Massachusetts	✓			✓		✓
Michigan		✓		✓		✓
Minnesota	✓		✓			✓
Mississippi	✓			✓		✓
Missouri	✓			✓		✓
Montana	✓			✓		✓
Nebraska	✓			✓		✓
Nevada	✓			✓		✓
New Hampshire	✓		✓			✓
New Jersey	✓			✓		✓
New Mexico	✓			✓	Not available	
New York	✓			✓		✓
North Carolina		✓		✓		✓
North Dakota	✓		✓			✓
Ohio	✓			✓		✓
Oklahoma	✓			✓		✓
Oregon	✓			✓		✓
Pennsylvania	✓			✓		✓
Rhode Island	✓			✓		✓
South Carolina	✓			✓		✓
South Dakota	✓		✓			✓
Tennessee	✓			✓		✓
Texas	✓			✓		✓
Utah	✓			✓		✓
Vermont	✓		✓			✓
Virginia	✓			✓		✓
Washington	✓		✓			✓
West Virginia	✓			✓		✓
Wisconsin	✓			✓		✓
Wyoming	✓			✓		✓
Total	40	11	9	42	0	50

SOURCE: Children's Defense Fund.

birthweight are all located in the Southern region (Tables 39 and 40). The poor rankings of Southern states on overall infant mortality and low birthweight primarily reflect the large black populations in those states who suffer terrible health status.

However, states in the South have been more active than others in improving maternal and child health in recent years. For instance, Southern states were among the first to implement options to expand Medicaid coverage for pregnant women and children. In contrast, Western states have been slower to respond. Among the five worst states in the proportion of births to women who received late or no prenatal care were New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona (Table 41). A Western state, Nevada, ranked sixth worst on late or no prenatal care, too.

Table 38

FIVE WORST CITIES WITH MORE THAN 500,000 POPULATION ON INFANT MORTALITY, 1988

City	Rate*
District of Columbia	23.2
Detroit	21.0
Baltimore	18.0
Memphis	17.6
Philadelphia	17.5

* Deaths per 1,000 live births.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 39

FIVE WORST STATES ON INFANT MORTALITY, 1988

State	Rate*
District of Columbia	23.2
Georgia	12.6
North Carolina	12.5
South Carolina	12.3
Mississippi	12.3

* Deaths per 1,000 live births.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Table 40

FIVE WORST STATES ON LOW BIRTHWEIGHT, 1988

State	Percentage
District of Columbia	14.3%
South Carolina	9.0
Louisiana	8.8
Mississippi	8.7
Georgia	8.4

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The troubling findings in this report will not change until the nation as a whole commits to making the necessary investments in maternal and child health. Over the past several years some important federal reforms in publicly funded health programs for low-income women and children have been enacted. Many states also have increased their commitment to maternal and child health services substantially. But these improvements have been outpaced by growing poverty, rising numbers of uninsured American women and children, and declining real-dollar investment in basic public health activities.

For every dollar the nation has failed to invest early in the health of its children, it has lost much more in remedial health, education, and other costs. The White House Task Force on Infant Mortality estimated in 1989 that each infant death costs the nation $380,000 in a lifetime of lost productivity. The report concluded that the nation would save $7 billion per year by lowering its infant mortality rate to

Table 41

FIVE WORST STATES ON THE PERCENTAGE OF INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE, 1988

State	Percentage
New Mexico	16.1%
Texas	11.5
District of Columbia	11.2
Arizona	10.2
South Carolina	10.1

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.

Japan's level, and that major improvements could be made simply by investing in comprehensive maternal and infant health care and programs of proven effectiveness such as Medicaid, Community and Migrant Health Centers, the National Health Service Corps, the Maternal and Child Health Services block grant, and others.

If we are to reach the year 2000 goals, these investments must begin now. Basic health care for women and children is something that no civilized society can deny either its citizens or itself. President of the United States George Bush campaigned in 1988 on a platform of comprehensive health care for all pregnant women and children. Numerous expert studies and reports, including those by Bush's own experts and those congressionally mandated, have called for major health care reforms to assure that women and children get the care they need. The only thing lacking is the will to make it happen now.

CDF recommends the following reforms:

- In the long term, enactment of a national health plan that includes at least immediate comprehensive health insurance for all women of child-bearing age and all children and that provides the resources to develop comprehensive primary health services in all the communities where they are needed.
- Until enactment of that plan, however, Medi-caid should be expanded to cover all pregnant women and children younger than 19 with family incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Congress should expand the number of Community and Migrant Health Centers steadily and increase the supply of National Health Service Corps physicians so that by the year 2000, at the latest, all communities will have the clinics, physicians, nurses, and other health professionals they need.
- WIC should be fully funded immediately, and funding for the family planning and Title V Maternal and Child Health Service block grant programs should be at least doubled.
- The nation must establish a national vaccine program that assures adequate supplies of vaccine at affordable rates and that provides the staff and resources to maintain high childhood immunization levels in medically underserved communities. Local health fairs and day-long efforts to vaccinate children are all very important, but vaccinating children cannot be a periodic event. So basic a health service as childhood vaccines must become as integral a part of American life as Medicare and Social Security are.
- Finally, the nation must make a long-term commitment to eradicating childhood poverty. It is poverty that lies at the heart of so much preventable infant death and disability. Until poverty and the hopelessness that accompanies it are eradicated, the nation's maternal and child health indicators will continue to lag behind other industrialized nations.

This nation has shown tremendous capacity to mobilize resources at every level to address problems when they are understood to be crises. The health of our children is such a crisis and calls for a long-term, systematic commitment to reform by all Americans.

Technical Notes

All U.S. mortality and natality data presented in this report are from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Data for international comparisons are drawn from UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children, 1991.* NCHS data are based on all birth and death certificates registered in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Most mortality and natality data presented are published in detailed tables contained in three volumes of *Vital Statistics of the United States.* Other mortality and natality data were obtained as unpublished tables from NCHS. All terms and definitions used in this report correspond to the definitions used by NCHS. The only exception is the use of the term "Latino" by CDF in place of NCHS' use of "Hispanic."

Data for Latino births and deaths are not reported by every state. For 1988, 31 jurisdictions reported the Latino origin of parents on birth certificates. These states were: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Only 27 jurisdictions reported Latino origin on death certificates for 1988: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Footnotes

1. National Center for Health Statistics, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1988," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* 39:4 (Supplement), August 15, 1990, p. 3.

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16. National Vaccine Advisory Committee, "The Measles Epidemic: The Problems, Barriers and Recommendations" (unpublished), January 16, 1991.

17. CDF, "Vaccine Supply and Low-Income Children: Barriers Faced by Community and Migrant Health Centers and Their Patients" (unpublished), May 1991.

18. *Blessed Events*, op. cit., p. 44.

19. Figures on the number of uninsured children vary widely depending on which study is used. For example, the 1988 Health Interview Survey (HIS), a national sample household study conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service, places the number of children with either no or unknown insurance status at 10.7 million. The national Medical Expenditure Survey, another national household survey conducted in 1987 by the U.S. Public Health Service, estimates the number of uninsured children at more than 11 million that year. Finally, the U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Health Care (the Pepper Commission) in its final 1990 report, *A Call to Action*, estimated that the number of uninsured children had fallen to about 9 million in 1990 as a result of Medicaid expansions enacted during the 1980s. Regardless of the study used, the number of uninsured children is appalling, especially in a nation like the U.S., in which access to even basic care turns on an individual's insurance status.

20. National Association of Community Health Centers, *Access to Community Health Care, 1991* (Washington, DC).

21. *Blessed Events*, op. cit., p. 44.

22. Institute of Medicine, *Prenatal Care: Reaching Mothers, Reaching Infants* (National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 1988).

23. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, P.L. 101-239, Sec. 6401 (effective April 1, 1990).

24. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, P.L. 101-508, Sec. 4601 (effective July 1, 1991).

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36. For a separate review of selected 1987 maternal and infant health indicators for all U.S. cities with populations of 100,000 or greater, please order *The Health of America's Children: The City Report* (CDF, 1991).

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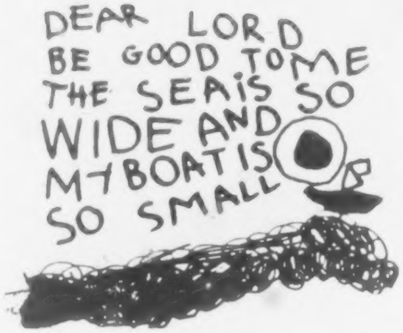
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SO SMALL

The State and City Data Appendix to The Health of America's Children presents detailed tables on infant mortality, prenatal care use, low birthweight, and childbearing patterns for 1988. The states have been ranked on each indicator for all races, whites, blacks, and nonwhites. In addition, trends from 1978 to 1988 on several indicators are presented. The Appendix also includes low birthweight and infant mortality rankings for the nation's largest cities (those with populations of 500,000 or more in 1980). Infant mortality trends from 1980 to 1988 for large cities also are included.

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Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight

As in past years, there are tremendous variations from state to state in rates of infant mortality and low birthweight. This reflects the racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic differences from state to state. Yet, even the rates in states that rank best fall short of the rates achieved in other developed nations.

The **District of Columbia** consistently displays the very worst maternal and infant health status, whether considered on an overall basis or for separate racial subgroupings. In 1988, the **District of Columbia** ranked worse than every state for all races, white, black, and nonwhite infant mortality. The **District of Columbia** performed behind every state with a measurable rate on overall, black, and nonwhite neonatal mortality. The low birthweight rate in the **District of Columbia** trailed every state for all races, black, and nonwhite.

Vermont, the state with the lowest overall and white infant mortality rates, had overall and white infant mortality rates less than one-third of the **District's** rates. For black infants, the lowest infant mortality rate (**Colorado**, 12.0 deaths per 1,000 live births) was less than half the rate for the highest (**District of Columbia**, 26.0 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Neonatal mortality, deaths within the first 28 days after birth, is most closely associated with low birthweight and reflects underlying factors such as access to prenatal care and the availability of specialized intensive care technology. For neonatal mortality, there was almost a five-fold difference between the states with the lowest overall rate (**Nevada**, **Utah**, and **Idaho**, 3.7 deaths per 1,000 live births) and the highest rate (**District of Columbia**, 17.6 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Postneonatal mortality rates also vary widely. Rates in the worst states were more than three times as high as the best states. Access to comprehensive preventive and acute care after birth greatly affects postneonatal mortality rates. In 1988, states with many isolated rural communities such as **Alaska**, **Idaho**, and **North Dakota** ranked among the nation's worst on postneonatal mortality.

Prenatal Care Use

As with infant mortality and low birthweight rates, enormous state-by-state differences can be seen in access to prenatal care. These differences are evident both overall and for racial subgroups. Consistently, states in the Southwest and South showed the lowest overall proportion of infants born to women receiving early care and the highest proportion of births to women receiving late or no care. **New Mexico** was the worst state on early prenatal care use in 1988. Other states with troubling early prenatal care indicators include the **District of Columbia**, **Texas**, **Arizona**, **South Carolina**, and **Arkansas**.

Certain states that ranked relatively high on an overall basis did poorly for certain racial subgroups. For example, **Minnesota**, which ranked seventeenth nationally for early care overall, ranked forty-seventh in early care for nonwhite women. An infant born to a nonwhite woman in **Minnesota** in 1988 had less chance of having a mother who had received early care than a baby born in **Mississippi**, **Georgia**, or **Louisiana**.

Just as **New Mexico** had the worst rate for early care, it also had the worst rate for late or no care. And **New Mexico** also ranked at or near the bottom in the percentage of infants born to women receiving adequate care. The percentage of infants in **New Mexico** born to mothers who received adequate prenatal care was less than half of the rate among infants born in **New Hampshire**.

While states show great variation within racial subgroupings, they are consistent in one respect: black and nonwhite women receive less adequate prenatal care than white women. Even the best adequacy of care rate for blacks (**Hawaii**, 74.4 percent) would rank only twenty-eighth when compared with rates for white women.

Childbearing Patterns

Childbearing patterns among teenagers and unmarried women vary greatly from state to state and between racial groups. In 1988 there was a nearly three-fold difference overall among states in the proportion of births that were to teens. **Minnesota**, with 7.3 percent of its births occurring among teens, had the lowest proportion, while **Mississippi** had the highest at 20.7 percent. For white women, the **District of Columbia** rate of 2.7 percent was one-sixth of **West Virginia's** 16.7 percent. A four-fold difference could be seen in the case of black births to teens between **Hawaii** (7.7 percent) and **Wisconsin** (29.8 percent).

Similarly, enormous differences in the rates of unmarried teenage childbearing can be seen among the states and among racial subgroups within the states. Overall, an infant born to a teen in **Idaho** in 1988 was half as likely as one born to a teen in the **District of Columbia** [illegible] have an unmarried mother (45.6 percent versus 94.7 percent). Similarly wide differences can be seen for infants born to white, black, and nonwhite teen mothers. Overall, there was enormous variation in the proportion of infants born to unmarried women generally, with a range of 11.7 percent (**Utah**) to 61.7 percent (**District of Columbia**) and similarly broad ranges for black and nonwhite births. The lowest proportion of black births to unmarried women (**Hawaii**, 15.3 percent) was so high that the same number would have ranked twenty-fifth among states for births to white women.

While there are enormous differences in rates of births to unmarried women by race, these differences can be deceiving, especially among births to teens. The proportion of births to unmarried women reflects only the marital status of the woman at the time of the birth. A larger proportion of infants born to teens are conceived out of wedlock. Furthermore, teen marriages are more likely to end in divorce. The problems associated with early childbearing are not solved by marriage alone because millions of children born to married teens nonetheless grow up living in a single parent family.

State Trends

While overall infant mortality rates fell in every state between 1978 and 1988, several states have shown particularly little progress. Overall infant mortality rates in **Colorado**, **Delaware**, the **District of Columbia**, **Indiana**, and **Kentucky** improved at a pace one-third slower than the national average. Disturbingly, **Wisconsin's** black infant mortality rate rose 8 percent between 1978 and 1988.

Most of the improvement in infant mortality rates made since 1978 has been in the neonatal period because of new medical technologies that can support even the tiniest infants. Nevertheless, **Michigan's** black neonatal mortality rate was higher in 1988 than in 1978. **Michigan's** worsening neonatal mortality rate, despite enormous medical advancements over the past decade, should be cause for concern.

Several states have recorded very large increases in postneonatal mortality rates over the last decade. In **Alaska**, postneonatal mortality climbed by 30 percent. Deaths among infants 28 days and older rose by more than 10 percent in **Connecticut**, **Idaho**, **Nevada**, **North Dakota**, **South Dakota**, and **Utah**. Among blacks, postneonatal mortality jumped 21 percent in **Tennessee** and 33 percent in **Wisconsin** between 1978 and 1988.

The reliance on medical technology to save tiny infants is evidenced by the lack of improvement in low birthweight and prenatal care use. Low-birthweight rates did not improve between 1978 and 1988 in 17 jurisdictions (**Arizona**, **Arkansas**, **Connecticut**, **Delaware**, the **District of Columbia**, **Illinois**, **Indiana**, **Iowa**, **Maryland**, **Michigan**, **Montana**, **Nevada**, **New York**, **Oregon**, **Pennsylvania**, **South Carolina**, and **Utah**). The percentage infants born to women who received no prenatal care or none until the last three months of pregnancy climbed by tremendous proportions. For example between 1978 and 1988, the late or no prenatal care rate rose by 88 percent in **Rhode Island**, 82 percent in **Massachusetts**, 74 percent in **South Carolina**, and 50 percent in **Pennsylvania**.

City Findings

The **District of Columbia**, **Detroit**, and **Baltimore** have the worst infant mortality and low-birthweight rates among the nation's largest cities. Poor birth outcomes are not inevitable in large urban centers, however. The **District of Columbia** and **Detroit** did not rank worst in 1988 because they have historically high infant mortality rates. Rather, they trailed because they made minimal progress over the previous decade. Infant mortality rates improved just 1 percent in **Detroit** and 7 percent in the

District between 1978 and 1988. In contrast, infant mortality rates fell 37 percent in **New Orleans** and 33 percent in **San Diego**. Two other cities that have shown poor infant mortality trends are **Boston** and **Columbus**. While **Boston** and **Columbus** ranked relatively well in 1988, they were the only cities whose infant mortality rates rose over the previous decade.

Infant Mortality Rate, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	6.8
2	Hawaii	7.2
3	Minnesota	7.8
4	Massachusetts	7.9
5	Maine	7.9
6	Utah	8.0
7	Kansas	8.0
8	Rhode Island	8.2
9	New Hampshire	8.3
10	Wisconsin	8.4
11	Nevada	8.4
12	Oregon	8.6
13	California	8.6
14	Iowa	8.7
15	Montana	8.7
16	Idaho	8.8
17	Connecticut	8.9
18	Wyoming	8.9
19	Texas	9.0
20	Nebraska	9.0
21	West Virginia	9.0
22	Washington	9.0
23	Oklahoma	9.0
24	Colorado	9.6
25	Arizona	9.7
26	Ohio	9.7
27	New Jersey	9.9
28	Pennsylvania	9.9
29	New Mexico	10.0
30	South Dakota	10.1
31	Missouri	10.1
32	Virginia	10.4
33	North Dakota	10.5
34	Florida	10.6
35	Kentucky	10.7
36	Arkansas	10.7
37	New York	10.8
38	Tennessee	10.8
39	Indiana	11.0
40	Louisiana	11.0
41	Michigan	11.1
42	Illinois	11.3
43	Maryland	11.3
44	Alaska	11.6
45	Delaware	11.8
46	Alabama	12.1
47	Mississippi	12.3
48	South Carolina	12.3
49	North Carolina	12.5
50	Georgia	12.6
51	District of Columbia	23.2
	United States	10.0

Infant Mortality Rate, White, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	6.7
2	Kansas	7.0
3	Minnesota	7.2
4	Hawaii	7.2
5	Massachusetts	7.3
6	Wisconsin	7.5
7	Nevada	7.5
8	Rhode Island	7.5
9	New Jersey	7.9
10	Utah	7.9
11	Connecticut	8.0
12	Maine	8.0
13	Nebraska	8.1
14	Virginia	8.1
15	Pennsylvania	8.1
16	California	8.2
17	Tennessee	8.2
18	Texas	8.3
19	Iowa	8.3
20	New Hampshire	8.4
21	Idaho	8.5
22	Maryland	8.5
23	West Virginia	8.5
24	Florida	8.5
25	Oregon	8.5
26	Michigan	8.6
27	Ohio	8.6
28	Illinois	8.7
29	Mississippi	8.7
30	Washington	8.7
31	Arkansas	8.7
32	Montana	8.8
33	Wyoming	8.8
34	New York	8.9
35	Missouri	9.0
36	Louisiana	9.0
37	Delaware	9.1
38	Georgia	9.2
39	Oklahoma	9.3
40	Alabama	9.3
41	Arizona	9.4
42	North Carolina	9.6
43	South Carolina	9.6
44	Colorado	9.6
45	South Dakota	9.7
46	New Mexico	9.7
47	Alaska	9.8
48	Indiana	9.9
49	Kentucky	10.0
50	North Dakota	10.0
51	District of Columbia	19.9
	United States	8.5

Infant Mortality Rate, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	Colorado	12.0
2	Oklahoma	12.6
3	Texas	14.2
4	Louisiana	14.3
5	Massachusetts	15.4
6	Connecticut	15.5
7	Ohio	15.9
8	California	15.9
9	Washington	16.1
10	Mississippi	16.1
11	Missouri	16.2
12	Wisconsin	16.4
13	Kansas	16.5
14	South Carolina	16.6
15	Alabama	17.2
16	Florida	17.4
17	Kentucky	17.4
18	Arkansas	17.4
19	Maryland	17.8
20	Arizona	17.9
21	Virginia	17.9
22	New York	18.1
23	New Jersey	18.5
24	Tennessee	18.6
25	Nevada	18.7
26	Georgia	18.9
27	North Carolina	19.5
28	Minnesota	19.5
29	Pennsylvania	19.8
30	Indiana	19.9
31	Illinois	20.7
32	Delaware	21.1
33	Michigan	21.9
34	Nebraska	22.4
35	District of Columbia	26.0
	United States	17.6

Infant Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	7.2
2	Oklahoma	8.4
3	Colorado	8.7
4	California	10.1
5	Washington	11.0
6	New Mexico	11.1
7	Arizona	11.1
8	Massachusetts	11.8
9	Texas	12.5
10	Nevada	12.8
11	Minnesota	13.7
12	Connecticut	13.7
13	Louisiana	13.7
14	Wisconsin	14.8
15	Kansas	14.8
16	Alaska	14.9
17	Ohio	15.2
18	Missouri	15.2
19	New York	15.8
20	Mississippi	16.1
21	Virginia	16.3
22	South Carolina	16.3
23	Maryland	16.4
24	Kentucky	16.4
25	Arkansas	16.4
26	Iowa	16.5
27	New Jersey	16.5
28	Florida	16.5
29	Alabama	17.2
30	Nebraska	17.9
31	Georgia	18.3
32	Indiana	18.3
33	Tennessee	18.4
34	Pennsylvania	18.4
35	North Carolina	18.5
36	Illinois	18.8
37	Delaware	20.1
38	Michigan	20.6
39	District of Columbia	23.9
	United States	15.0

Neonatal Mortality Rate, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	Nevada	3.7
2	Utah	3.7
3	Idaho	3.7
4	Vermont	4.2
5	Wyoming	4.3
6	Montana	4.5
7	Oregon	4.6
8	Washington	4.6
9	Minnesota	4.7
10	Kansas	4.9
11	Wisconsin	5.0
12	Alaska	5.1
13	California	5.2
14	Maine	5.2
15	New Hampshire	5.2
16	Hawaii	5.2
17	Oklahoma	5.2
18	Nebraska	5.4
19	Iowa	5.4
20	Massachusetts	5.4
21	South Dakota	5.4
22	Texas	5.6
23	Colorado	5.6
24	North Dakota	5.6
25	West Virginia	5.9
26	Arizona	5.9
27	New Mexico	6.1
28	Rhode Island	6.1
29	Ohio	6.1
30	Kentucky	6.2
31	Connecticut	6.2
32	Missouri	6.4
33	Arkansas	6.4
34	Tennessee	6.5
35	Indiana	6.5
36	Pennsylvania	6.7
37	New Jersey	6.8
38	Virginia	6.8
39	Florida	6.9
40	Louisiana	7.0
41	Illinois	7.2
42	New York	7.4
43	Mississippi	7.6
44	Michigan	7.7
45	North Carolina	8.0
46	Maryland	8.0
47	Alabama	8.0
48	South Carolina	8.2
49	Georgia	8.3
50	Delaware	8.8
51	District of Columbia	17.6
	United States	6.3

Neonatal Mortality Rate, White, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	Nevada	3.3
2	Idaho	3.6
3	Utah	3.9
4	Kansas	4.2
5	Vermont	4.2
6	Minnesota	4.4
7	Alaska	4.4
8	Washington	4.5
9	Oregon	4.5
10	Wisconsin	4.7
11	Tennessee	4.8
12	California	4.9
13	Nebraska	4.9
14	Montana	5.1
15	Virginia	5.1
16	Massachusetts	5.1
17	Arkansas	5.1
18	Texas	5.1
19	New Hampshire	5.2
20	Iowa	5.3
21	Maine	5.3
22	Mississippi	5.4
23	Oklahoma	5.5
24	Rhode Island	5.5
25	Ohio	5.5
26	New Jersey	5.5
27	Pennsylvania	5.6
28	Colorado	5.6
29	Louisiana	5.6
30	Connecticut	5.6
31	West Virginia	5.6
32	Missouri	5.6
33	Michigan	5.7
34	North Dakota	5.7
35	Florida	5.7
36	Kentucky	5.7
37	Arizona	5.7
38	Illinois	5.8
39	Indiana	5.8
40	Maryland	5.8
41	Georgia	5.8
42	South Dakota	6.0
43	New Mexico	6.1
44	New York	6.2
45	North Carolina	6.2
46	Alabama	6.2
47	South Carolina	6.3
48	Delaware	6.4
	United States	5.4

Neonatal Mortality Rate, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	Oklahoma	6.3
2	Wisconsin	8.7
3	Texas	8.7
4	Louisiana	9.3
5	Ohio	9.6
6	California	9.7
7	Mississippi	9.9
8	Massachusetts	10.1
9	Missouri	10.4
10	Connecticut	10.7
11	Kentucky	10.7
12	Arkansas	10.8
13	Florida	11.0
14	South Carolina	11.1
15	Kansas	11.3
16	Alabama	11.4
17	Tennessee	11.5
18	Minnesota	11.9
19	New Jersey	12.0
20	Indiana	12.2
21	New York	12.2
22	North Carolina	12.3
23	Virginia	12.5
24	Illinois	12.6
25	Georgia	12.8
26	Maryland	13.0
27	Pennsylvania	13.1
28	Arizona	14.0
29	Michigan	16.5
30	Delaware	17.0
31	District of Columbia	20.1
	United States	11.5

Neonatal Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	Oklahoma	4.4
2	Hawaii	5.3
3	Washington	5.4
4	California	6.1
5	New Mexico	6.3
6	Arizona	6.6
7	Wisconsin	7.4
8	Massachusetts	7.5
9	Texas	7.6
10	Minnesota	8.0
11	Louisiana	9.0
12	Ohio	9.1
13	Connecticut	9.4
14	Missouri	9.8
15	Mississippi	9.8
16	Kentucky	10.1
17	Kansas	10.1
18	Arkansas	10.2
19	Florida	10.4
20	New Jersey	10.6
21	New York	10.7
22	South Carolina	11.0
23	Indiana	11.2
24	Alabama	11.3
25	Tennessee	11.3
26	Virginia	11.4
27	Illinois	11.5
28	North Carolina	11.6
29	Maryland	11.8
30	Pennsylvania	12.1
31	Georgia	12.4
32	Michigan	15.4
33	Delaware	16.3
34	District of Columbia	18.5
	United States	9.7

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	2.0
2	Massachusetts	2.4
3	Connecticut	2.6
4	Maine	2.7
5	Delaware	3.0
6	Kansas	3.1
7	Minnesota	3.1
8	New Hampshire	3.1
9	West Virginia	3.2
10	New Jersey	3.2
11	Pennsylvania	3.2
12	Iowa	3.3
13	Maryland	3.3
14	New York	3.3
15	Wisconsin	3.4
16	Michigan	3.4
17	Texas	3.4
18	California	3.4
19	Virginia	3.6
20	Ohio	3.6
21	Nebraska	3.6
22	Florida	3.7
23	Missouri	3.7
24	Arizona	3.8
25	Oklahoma	3.8
26	New Mexico	3.9
27	Colorado	3.9
28	Louisiana	4.0
29	Oregon	4.0
30	Illinois	4.0
31	Alabama	4.1
32	South Carolina	4.1
33	Montana	4.2
34	Utah	4.2
35	Georgia	4.3
36	Arkansas	4.3
37	Tennessee	4.3
38	Washington	4.4
39	Kentucky	4.5
40	North Carolina	4.5
41	Indiana	4.5
42	Wyoming	4.6
43	South Dakota	4.6
44	Mississippi	4.7
45	Nevada	4.8
46	North Dakota	4.9
47	Idaho	5.0
48	District of Columbia	5.7
49	Alaska	6.5
	United States	3.6

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, White, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	2.2
2	New Jersey	2.3
3	Connecticut	2.3
4	Pennsylvania	2.6
5	Maryland	2.7
6	New York	2.7
7	Maine	2.7
8	Wisconsin	2.8
9	Minnesota	2.8
10	Kansas	2.8
11	Florida	2.8
12	West Virginia	2.9
13	Illinois	2.9
14	Michigan	2.9
15	Iowa	3.0
16	Virginia	3.1
17	Ohio	3.1
18	Alabama	3.1
19	Texas	3.1
20	New Hampshire	3.2
21	Nebraska	3.2
22	Mississippi	3.3
23	California	3.3
24	South Carolina	3.3
25	Georgia	3.3
26	Missouri	3.4
27	North Carolina	3.4
28	Louisiana	3.4
29	Tennessee	3.4
30	Arkansas	3.6
31	New Mexico	3.7
32	Arizona	3.7
33	South Dakota	3.7
34	Montana	3.8
35	Oklahoma	3.8
36	Oregon	4.0
37	Utah	4.0
38	Colorado	4.0
39	Indiana	4.1
40	Nevada	4.1
41	Kentucky	4.2
42	Washington	4.3
43	North Dakota	4.3
44	Wyoming	4.6
45	Idaho	4.8
46	Alaska	5.4
	United States	3.1

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	4.8
2	Maryland	4.8
3	Louisiana	5.0
4	Massachusetts	5.2
5	Michigan	5.4
6	Virginia	5.4
7	Texas	5.5
8	South Carolina	5.5
9	Missouri	5.8
10	Alabama	5.8
11	District of Columbia	5.9
12	New York	5.9
13	Georgia	6.1
14	Mississippi	6.2
15	California	6.2
16	Oklahoma	6.3
17	Ohio	6.4
18	Florida	6.4
19	New Jersey	6.5
20	Arkansas	6.6
21	Kentucky	6.6
22	Pennsylvania	6.7
23	Tennessee	7.0
24	North Carolina	7.2
25	Wisconsin	7.7
26	Indiana	7.7
27	Illinois	8.1
28	Washington	8.6
	United States	6.2

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Rate
1	California	4.0
2	Oklahoma	4.0
3	Massachusetts	4.2
4	Connecticut	4.3
5	Arizona	4.5
6	Maryland	4.5
7	Louisiana	4.8
8	Texas	4.8
9	Virginia	4.9
10	New York	5.1
11	Michigan	5.2
12	South Carolina	5.4
13	Missouri	5.4
14	District of Columbia	5.4
15	Washington	5.5
16	Minnesota	5.7
17	Georgia	5.9
18	Alabama	5.9
19	New Jersey	5.9
20	Ohio	6.0
21	Florida	6.1
22	Mississippi	6.2
23	Arkansas	6.2
24	Pennsylvania	6.3
25	Kentucky	6.3
26	North Carolina	6.9
27	Tennessee	7.0
28	Indiana	7.1
29	Illinois	7.3
30	Wisconsin	7.5
31	Alaska	8.6
	United States	5.4

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	South Dakota	4.7
2	North Dakota	4.8
3	New Hampshire	4.8
4	Maine	4.9
5	Alaska	5.0
6	Minnesota	5.0
7	Vermont	5.0
8	Idaho	5.1
9	Oregon	5.2
10	Washington	5.3
11	Iowa	5.4
12	Wisconsin	5.4
13	Nebraska	5.5
14	Utah	5.7
15	Montana	6.0
16	California	6.0
17	Massachusetts	6.0
18	Rhode Island	6.0
19	Kansas	6.1
20	Arizona	6.2
21	West Virginia	6.4
22	Oklahoma	6.5
23	Indiana	6.6
24	Kentucky	6.7
25	Connecticut	6.7
26	Missouri	6.8
27	Texas	6.8
28	Ohio	6.9
29	Hawaii	6.9
30	Pennsylvania	6.9
31	Virginia	7.0
32	New Jersey	7.0
33	Wyoming	7.0
34	New Mexico	7.2
35	Michigan	7.3
36	Delaware	7.4
37	Illinois	7.5
38	Nevada	7.5
39	Florida	7.7
40	New York	7.8
41	Colorado	7.8
42	Tennessee	7.9
43	North Carolina	8.0
44	Alabama	8.0
45	Maryland	8.1
46	Arkansas	8.2
47	Georgia	8.4
48	Mississippi	8.7
49	Louisiana	8.8
50	South Carolina	9.0
51	District of Columbia	14.3
	United States	6.9

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	North Dakota	4.6
2	Minnesota	4.6
3	Alaska	4.6
4	South Dakota	4.6
5	Wisconsin	4.7
6	New Hampshire	4.8
7	Washington	4.8
8	Maine	4.8
9	Vermont	4.9
10	Oregon	5.0
11	Nebraska	5.1
12	Idaho	5.1
13	California	5.1
14	Iowa	5.2
15	District of Columbia	5.3
16	Massachusetts	5.4
17	Virginia	5.4
18	New Jersey	5.4
19	Illinois	5.5
20	Kansas	5.5
21	Pennsylvania	5.5
22	Utah	5.6
23	Delaware	5.6
24	Missouri	5.6
25	Rhode Island	5.6
26	Connecticut	5.7
27	Ohio	5.7
28	Michigan	5.7
29	Hawaii	5.8
30	Maryland	5.8
31	Indiana	5.8
32	Montana	5.9
33	Texas	5.9
34	New York	5.9
35	Louisiana	6.0
36	Alabama	6.0
37	Oklahoma	6.0
38	Arizona	6.0
39	Florida	6.0
40	Mississippi	6.0
41	Georgia	6.1
42	North Carolina	6.1
43	Kentucky	6.2
44	West Virginia	6.2
45	South Carolina	6.3
46	Tennessee	6.3
47	Arkansas	6.7
48	Nevada	6.7
49	Wyoming	7.2
50	New Mexico	7.4
51	Colorado	7.5
	United States	5.6

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	8.8
2	Alaska	9.2
3	Rhode Island	9.3
4	Washington	10.8
5	West Virginia	10.9
6	New Mexico	11.1
7	Massachusetts	11.2
8	Iowa	11.7
9	Minnesota	11.7
10	Oregon	11.7
11	Oklahoma	11.8
12	Mississippi	11.8
13	Utah	11.8
14	Kentucky	11.8
15	Virginia	11.9
16	Alabama	11.9
17	Kansas	12.2
18	Texas	12.2
19	Indiana	12.4
20	North Carolina	12.4
21	Arizona	12.4
22	Georgia	12.5
23	Nebraska	12.5
24	California	12.7
25	Tennessee	12.7
26	Missouri	12.9
27	Florida	12.9
28	Wisconsin	12.9
29	Colorado	12.9
30	Louisiana	12.9
31	Maryland	12.9
32	Delaware	13.0
33	Arkansas	13.0
34	Ohio	13.0
35	South Carolina	13.1
36	Connecticut	13.2
37	New Jersey	13.3
38	New York	14.0
39	Illinois	14.1
40	Michigan	14.2
41	Pennsylvania	14.4
42	Nevada	14.5
43	District of Columbia	16.9
	United States	13.0

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	South Dakota	4.9
2	Alaska	5.7
3	Idaho	6.1
4	Montana	6.5
5	New Mexico	6.6
6	North Dakota	6.6
7	Hawaii	7.2
8	Arizona	7.5
9	Utah	7.8
10	Oregon	7.8
11	Washington	8.0
12	Oklahoma	8.4
13	Minnesota	8.8
14	Rhode Island	9.0
15	California	9.0
16	Nebraska	9.9
17	Massachusetts	10.0
18	West Virginia	10.2
19	Iowa	10.2
20	Kansas	10.7
21	Wisconsin	10.8
22	Virginia	11.3
23	Texas	11.4
24	Colorado	11.4
25	Kentucky	11.4
26	Nevada	11.5
27	Mississippi	11.6
28	Indiana	11.6
29	Alabama	11.8
30	North Carolina	12.1
31	New Jersey	12.2
32	Maryland	12.2
33	Georgia	12.3
34	Missouri	12.4
35	Connecticut	12.4
36	Tennessee	12.5
37	Florida	12.5
38	Ohio	12.6
39	Louisiana	12.6
40	Delaware	12.7
41	New York	12.7
42	Arkansas	12.8
43	South Carolina	12.9
44	Illinois	13.2
45	Michigan	13.4
46	Pennsylvania	13.5
47	District of Columbia	16.1
	United States	11.5

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Iowa	85.4
2	New Hampshire	84.1
3	Rhode Island	84.0
4	Massachusetts	83.4
5	Connecticut	83.1
6	Wisconsin	83.1
7	Maine	82.8
8	Utah	82.6
9	Nebraska	82.4
10	North Dakota	81.9
11	Kansas	81.6
12	Ohio	81.6
13	Maryland	81.2
14	Virginia	80.7
15	Vermont	80.6
16	Michigan	79.9
17	Minnesota	79.8
18	New Jersey	79.7
19	Delaware	79.7
20	Alaska	79.3
21	Missouri	79.2
22	Pennsylvania	78.9
23	Wyoming	78.4
24	Indiana	78.2
25	Illinois	78.1
26	Montana	77.7
27	Colorado	77.4
28	Washington	77.1
29	Kentucky	76.7
30	South Dakota	76.6
31	Hawaii	76.6
32	Mississippi	75.9
33	North Carolina	75.7
34	Tennessee	75.5
35	California	75.3
36	New York	74.8
37	Idaho	74.8
38	Louisiana	74.3
39	Oregon	73.9
40	Oklahoma	73.6
41	Georgia	73.3
42	Alabama	73.1
43	Nevada	72.0
44	West Virginia	71.2
45	Florida	70.1
46	Arkansas	68.3
47	Arizona	67.9
48	Texas	66.9
49	South Carolina	64.7
50	District of Columbia	61.2
51	New Mexico	54.9
	United States	75.9

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Maryland	87.4
2	District of Columbia	86.9
3	Connecticut	86.3
4	Rhode Island	86.2
5	Wisconsin	86.1
6	Iowa	85.9
7	Massachusetts	85.7
8	Mississippi	85.6
9	Delaware	85.1
10	Virginia	85.1
11	Louisiana	84.6
12	New Jersey	84.4
13	Ohio	84.3
14	New Hampshire	84.3
15	North Dakota	84.1
16	Nebraska	84.0
17	Hawaii	83.7
18	Pennsylvania	83.7
19	Utah	83.6
20	Kansas	83.5
21	Maine	83.0
22	Michigan	82.9
23	Alaska	82.8
24	Illinois	82.8
25	North Carolina	82.6
26	Minnesota	82.2
27	Missouri	82.0
28	Montana	80.9
29	Vermont	80.8
30	South Dakota	80.7
31	Alabama	80.6
32	New York	80.4
33	Indiana	80.3
34	Georgia	80.1
35	Wyoming	79.2
36	Tennessee	79.2
37	Washington	78.8
38	Colorado	78.4
39	Kentucky	78.3
40	Oklahoma	77.7
41	Florida	75.7
42	California	75.5
43	Idaho	75.1
44	South Carolina	75.1
45	Nevada	74.7
46	Oregon	74.6
47	Arkansas	74.0
48	West Virginia	72.0
49	Arizona	70.1
50	Texas	68.5
51	New Mexico	56.6
	United States	79.4

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	82.8
2	Alaska	80.4
3	North Dakota	80.1
4	Idaho	78.5
5	Maine	76.7
6	Montana	72.4
7	Iowa	72.3
8	Wyoming	71.8
9	New Hampshire	69.7
10	South Dakota	69.6
11	Rhode Island	69.2
12	California	69.0
13	Maryland	68.2
14	Michigan	67.8
15	Virginia	67.7
16	Kansas	67.6
17	Massachusetts	67.2
18	Ohio	66.6
19	Colorado	66.3
20	Utah	66.2
21	Mississippi	65.4
22	Missouri	65.4
23	Nebraska	65.0
24	Tennessee	64.3
25	Wisconsin	63.8
26	Kentucky	63.5
27	Washington	63.4
28	Illinois	62.7
29	Connecticut	62.2
30	Indiana	62.0
31	Oregon	61.9
32	Arizona	61.5
33	Georgia	61.3
34	Delaware	61.2
35	New Jersey	61.1
36	North Carolina	60.4
37	Louisiana	60.0
38	Alabama	58.9
39	Oklahoma	58.2
40	New York	56.9
41	Texas	56.8
42	District of Columbia	56.8
43	Minnesota	55.6
44	West Virginia	54.0
45	Pennsylvania	53.8
46	Florida	52.9
47	Nevada	52.2
48	Arkansas	50.0
49	South Carolina	48.5
50	New Mexico	46.6
	United States	61.1

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	New Hampshire	77.0
2	Maine	74.9
3	Iowa	74.4
4	California	74.3
5	Hawaii	74.3
6	Alaska	72.8
7	Vermont	70.9
8	Maryland	69.5
9	Massachusetts	68.9
10	Virginia	68.9
11	Michigan	68.6
12	Kansas	68.4
13	Wyoming	68.3
14	Rhode Island	67.6
15	Colorado	67.6
16	Ohio	67.6
17	Idaho	66.8
18	Missouri	66.4
19	Oregon	66.2
20	Nebraska	65.8
21	Washington	65.8
22	Mississippi	65.5
23	Utah	65.3
24	Illinois	64.5
25	Tennessee	64.5
26	North Dakota	64.5
27	New Jersey	64.5
28	Kentucky	64.3
29	Connecticut	64.2
30	Indiana	63.5
31	Delaware	63.0
32	Wisconsin	62.4
33	Georgia	61.8
34	North Carolina	61.2
35	Montana	60.8
36	Louisiana	60.4
37	Oklahoma	60.3
38	Nevada	59.9
39	Alabama	59.3
40	Texas	59.2
41	New York	58.9
42	South Dakota	57.9
43	Arizona	56.8
44	West Virginia	56.5
45	District of Columbia	56.5
46	Pennsylvania	55.6
47	Minnesota	54.0
48	Florida	54.0
49	Arkansas	50.9
50	South Carolina	48.9
51	New Mexico	47.9
	United States	63.6

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Iowa	2.5
2	Utah	2.8
3	Maine	2.8
4	North Dakota	2.8
5	Rhode Island	3.0
6	New Hampshire	3.0
7	Massachusetts	3.1
8	Nebraska	3.2
9	Wisconsin	3.3
10	Michigan	3.7
11	Vermont	3.7
12	Kansas	3.8
13	Ohio	3.8
14	Connecticut	3.9
15	Alaska	4.0
16	Mississippi	4.1
17	Delaware	4.1
18	Maryland	4.2
19	Virginia	4.2
20	Missouri	4.4
21	Minnesota	4.4
22	Wyoming	4.6
23	Indiana	4.9
24	Washington	5.0
25	Kentucky	5.0
26	Montana	5.1
27	Illinois	5.1
28	Tennessee	5.2
29	Colorado	5.3
30	Hawaii	5.4
31	New Jersey	5.4
32	Idaho	5.6
33	North Carolina	5.6
34	Pennsylvania	5.7
35	South Dakota	5.8
36	West Virginia	5.9
37	California	6.1
38	Oklahoma	6.3
39	Alabama	6.4
40	Oregon	6.4
41	New York	6.9
42	Georgia	6.9
43	Louisiana	6.9
44	Arkansas	7.3
45	Florida	8.2
46	Nevada	9.4
47	South Carolina	10.1
48	Arizona	10.2
49	District of Columbia	11.2
50	Texas	11.5
51	New Mexico	16.1
	United States	6.1

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	North Dakota	2.0
2	Mississippi	2.1
3	Utah	2.3
4	Delaware	2.4
5	Maryland	2.4
6	Rhode Island	2.4
7	Iowa	2.4
8	Wisconsin	2.4
9	Massachusetts	2.5
10	Maine	2.7
11	Michigan	2.7
12	Nebraska	2.8
13	New Hampshire	2.9
14	Ohio	3.0
15	Virginia	3.0
16	Connecticut	3.1
17	Alaska	3.1
18	Kansas	3.3
19	Hawaii	3.3
20	Minnesota	3.4
21	South Dakota	3.4
22	Pennsylvania	3.5
23	Missouri	3.5
24	North Carolina	3.6
25	District of Columbia	3.6
26	Vermont	3.7
27	Illinois	3.7
28	Louisiana	3.7
29	New Jersey	3.9
30	Montana	4.0
31	Tennessee	4.2
32	Indiana	4.3
33	Wyoming	4.3
34	Washington	4.4
35	Kentucky	4.5
36	Alabama	4.5
37	Oklahoma	4.8
38	New York	4.9
39	Georgia	5.0
40	Colorado	5.0
41	Idaho	5.4
42	West Virginia	5.6
43	Arkansas	5.6
44	South Carolina	6.1
45	California	6.1
46	Oregon	6.2
47	Florida	6.3
48	Nevada	8.3
49	Arizona	9.5
50	Texas	11.0
51	New Mexico	15.3
	United States	5.0

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	3.7
2	Mississippi	6.1
3	Iowa	6.3
4	Massachusetts	7.2
5	Rhode Island	7.2
6	California	7.4
7	Virginia	7.6
8	Michigan	7.7
9	Kansas	7.7
10	Maryland	8.0
11	Nebraska	8.2
12	Tennessee	8.4
13	Ohio	8.5
14	Missouri	8.6
15	Colorado	8.7
16	Wisconsin	9.5
17	Oregon	9.5
18	Connecticut	9.7
19	Kentucky	9.7
20	Indiana	9.9
21	Delaware	9.9
22	Alabama	9.9
23	Illinois	10.0
24	North Carolina	10.1
25	Georgia	10.3
26	Washington	10.6
27	Louisiana	11.3
28	New Jersey	11.4
29	Arizona	12.2
30	Oklahoma	12.3
31	District of Columbia	12.7
32	Arkansas	12.9
33	West Virginia	13.4
34	Minnesota	13.6
35	New York	13.7
36	Florida	13.8
37	Texas	15.0
38	South Carolina	16.3
39	Pennsylvania	17.6
40	Nevada	18.6
41	New Mexico	19.3
	United States	10.9

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Iowa	5.4
2	Alaska	5.7
3	Hawaii	6.1
4	Mississippi	6.1
5	California	6.2
6	New Hampshire	6.4
7	Massachusetts	6.7
8	Kansas	7.4
9	Virginia	7.4
10	Michigan	7.4
11	Rhode Island	7.5
12	Maryland	7.6
13	Ohio	8.1
14	Nebraska	8.1
15	Tennessee	8.3
16	Missouri	8.4
17	Oregon	8.4
18	Colorado	8.4
19	Washington	8.9
20	Connecticut	9.0
21	North Dakota	9.1
22	Wyoming	9.2
23	Delaware	9.4
24	Illinois	9.4
25	Indiana	9.4
26	Kentucky	9.5
27	Wisconsin	9.7
28	Alabama	9.8
29	North Carolina	9.8
30	Georgia	10.2
31	Utah	10.2
32	New Jersey	10.3
33	Idaho	10.7
34	Oklahoma	11.0
35	Louisiana	11.2
36	Montana	11.3
37	District of Columbia	12.6
38	Arkansas	12.6
39	New York	12.7
40	West Virginia	12.7
41	Florida	13.5
42	Arizona	13.8
43	Texas	14.0
44	Nevada	14.3
45	Minnesota	15.1
46	South Carolina	16.1
47	Pennsylvania	16.6
48	South Dakota	16.7
49	New Mexico	19.3
	United States	10.1

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	New Hampshire	82.1
2	Iowa	80.4
3	Massachusetts	79.4
4	Wisconsin	78.2
5	Kansas	77.4
6	Rhode Island	77.0
7	Maryland	76.9
8	Nebraska	76.6
9	Connecticut	76.3
10	Michigan	76.0
11	Ohio	75.8
12	Maine	74.2
13	Virginia	73.4
14	Missouri	73.2
15	Indiana	72.3
16	North Carolina	72.1
17	Pennsylvania	71.9
18	Minnesota	71.9
19	Utah	71.5
20	Colorado	71.1
21	Delaware	71.1
22	Washington	71.0
23	Kentucky	70.8
24	New Jersey	70.7
25	Mississippi	70.0
26	Alaska	69.8
27	Wyoming	69.6
28	Oregon	69.2
29	Montana	69.1
30	Tennessee	68.9
31	Illinois	68.7
32	Idaho	68.6
33	Alabama	67.9
34	South Dakota	67.8
35	Georgia	67.1
36	Louisiana	66.9
37	Hawaii	65.2
38	Oklahoma	65.2
39	North Dakota	64.9
40	Nevada	64.8
41	New York	64.2
42	West Virginia	63.2
43	Florida	62.8
44	Vermont	61.7
45	Arkansas	61.7
46	Arizona	61.1
47	Texas	58.5
48	South Carolina	56.4
49	District of Columbia	51.3
50	New Mexico	47.3
	United States	68.9

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Maryland	83.7
2	New Hampshire	82.3
3	Wisconsin	81.9
4	Massachusetts	81.7
5	Mississippi	81.4
6	District of Columbia	81.3
7	Iowa	81.1
8	Connecticut	79.8
9	North Carolina	79.7
10	Kansas	79.7
11	Rhode Island	79.5
12	Louisiana	79.2
13	Michigan	78.9
14	Ohio	78.9
15	Nebraska	78.5
16	Virginia	78.3
17	Missouri	77.2
18	Alabama	76.9
19	Pennsylvania	76.9
20	Delaware	76.3
21	New Jersey	75.9
22	Illinois	75.6
23	Hawaii	75.4
24	Alaska	74.9
25	Georgia	74.9
26	Indiana	74.8
27	Maine	74.5
28	Minnesota	74.4
29	Tennessee	73.8
30	South Dakota	73.7
31	Montana	73.3
32	Washington	73.1
33	Utah	72.6
34	Kentucky	72.6
35	Colorado	72.3
36	New York	70.9
37	Wyoming	70.7
38	Oklahoma	70.3
39	Oregon	70.0
40	Idaho	69.0
41	Florida	68.5
42	Arkansas	68.3
43	Nevada	67.8
44	South Carolina	67.4
45	North Dakota	67.0
46	West Virginia	64.0
47	Arizona	63.5
48	Vermont	61.7
49	Texas	60.2
50	New Mexico	48.8
	United States	73.5

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	74.4
2	North Dakota	74.3
3	Alaska	73.2
4	Idaho	69.9
5	Maine	69.0
6	Wyoming	67.0
7	New Hampshire	66.9
8	Iowa	64.2
9	Michigan	63.6
10	Massachusetts	62.5
11	Maryland	62.1
12	South Dakota	61.3
13	Montana	60.5
14	Kansas	60.3
15	Virginia	59.5
16	Rhode Island	59.4
17	Colorado	58.5
18	Ohio	58.3
19	Mississippi	57.6
20	Nebraska	56.7
21	Kentucky	55.2
22	North Carolina	55.2
23	Washington	55.0
24	Wisconsin	53.8
25	Tennessee	53.8
26	Oregon	53.6
27	Arizona	53.5
28	Missouri	53.1
29	Delaware	53.1
30	Georgia	53.0
31	Utah	52.3
32	Indiana	51.5
33	Connecticut	51.1
34	Alabama	50.7
35	Louisiana	49.9
36	New Jersey	49.6
37	Texas	47.2
38	Minnesota	47.1
39	Oklahoma	46.0
40	District of Columbia	46.0
41	Illinois	45.6
42	Florida	45.1
43	Pennsylvania	44.7
44	Nevada	44.3
45	West Virginia	44.1
46	New York	42.5
47	New Mexico	42.1
48	Arkansas	39.6
49	South Carolina	39.2
	United States	50.7

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	New Hampshire	74.4
2	Iowa	65.3
3	Massachusetts	64.5
4	Michigan	64.3
5	Maryland	63.5
6	Maine	63.2
7	Hawaii	61.9
8	Kansas	61.1
9	Alaska	60.3
10	Virginia	60.1
11	Colorado	60.0
12	Vermont	59.8
13	Oregon	59.7
14	Ohio	59.4
15	Idaho	58.6
16	Rhode Island	58.1
17	Mississippi	57.6
18	Washington	57.5
19	Nebraska	56.3
20	Kentucky	56.0
21	North Carolina	55.9
22	Delaware	54.9
23	Missouri	54.3
24	Tennessee	54.2
25	Connecticut	54.2
26	Wyoming	53.9
27	Georgia	53.6
28	Indiana	53.4
29	New Jersey	53.3
30	Wisconsin	53.0
31	Utah	52.3
32	Nevada	51.7
33	Alabama	51.1
34	Louisiana	50.2
35	Texas	49.9
36	Oklahoma	48.7
37	Arizona	48.5
38	Illinois	48.2
39	North Dakota	47.3
40	West Virginia	46.7
41	Montana	46.4
42	Pennsylvania	46.2
43	Florida	46.2
44	District of Columbia	45.7
45	New York	44.9
46	Minnesota	44.1
47	Arkansas	40.8
48	New Mexico	40.7
49	South Dakota	40.4
50	South Carolina	39.6
	United States	52.1

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	New Hampshire	2.9
2	Iowa	3.3
3	Maine	3.5
4	Massachusetts	3.7
5	Rhode Island	3.8
6	Utah	4.3
7	Nebraska	4.3
8	Wisconsin	4.4
9	Michigan	4.4
10	Vermont	4.6
11	Kansas	4.7
12	Minnesota	5.1
13	Maryland	5.1
14	North Dakota	5.2
15	Ohio	5.3
16	Connecticut	5.4
17	Delaware	5.5
18	Virginia	5.8
19	Mississippi	6.0
20	Indiana	6.2
21	Wyoming	6.4
22	Washington	6.4
23	Missouri	6.5
24	Alaska	6.5
25	Kentucky	6.5
26	Idaho	6.6
27	North Carolina	6.8
28	Montana	6.8
29	Colorado	7.1
30	Pennsylvania	7.3
31	New Jersey	7.3
32	Illinois	7.5
33	Tennessee	7.8
34	Oregon	7.8
35	Hawaii	7.9
36	West Virginia	8.0
37	South Dakota	8.0
38	Alabama	8.3
39	Oklahoma	8.7
40	Georgia	8.8
41	New York	9.2
42	Louisiana	10.0
43	Arkansas	10.1
44	Florida	10.3
45	Nevada	11.8
46	Arizona	12.7
47	South Carolina	12.8
48	Texas	14.7
49	District of Columbia	15.8
50	New Mexico	18.0
	United States	8.0

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Mississippi	2.8
2	Maryland	2.8
3	New Hampshire	2.8
4	Massachusetts	3.0
5	Wisconsin	3.0
6	Iowa	3.0
7	Rhode Island	3.0
8	Michigan	3.3
9	Maine	3.4
10	Delaware	3.4
11	Nebraska	3.5
12	North Dakota	3.5
13	Utah	3.7
14	Minnesota	3.8
15	Kansas	3.9
16	Ohio	4.0
17	North Carolina	4.1
18	Virginia	4.1
19	District of Columbia	4.2
20	Connecticut	4.2
21	Alaska	4.5
22	South Dakota	4.5
23	Vermont	4.6
24	Pennsylvania	4.6
25	Missouri	4.7
26	Montana	4.8
27	Hawaii	4.9
28	Illinois	4.9
29	Indiana	5.2
30	New Jersey	5.2
31	Louisiana	5.3
32	Alabama	5.4
33	Tennessee	5.6
34	Washington	5.6
35	Kentucky	5.8
36	Wyoming	5.8
37	Georgia	6.1
38	New York	6.4
39	Oklahoma	6.4
40	Idaho	6.4
41	Colorado	6.6
42	Arkansas	7.2
43	Oregon	7.5
44	South Carolina	7.6
45	West Virginia	7.6
46	Florida	7.8
47	Nevada	10.3
48	Arizona	11.6
49	Texas	14.0
50	New Mexico	17.2
	United States	6.1

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	6.1
2	Alaska	6.6
3	Rhode Island	8.8
4	Massachusetts	9.1
5	Michigan	9.3
6	Iowa	9.4
7	Mississippi	9.5
8	Maryland	10.4
9	Virginia	10.7
10	Kansas	10.8
11	Utah	12.3
12	Ohio	12.6
13	Delaware	12.6
14	North Carolina	12.7
15	Kentucky	12.9
16	Colorado	13.0
17	Nebraska	13.5
18	Georgia	13.8
19	Alabama	13.9
20	Wisconsin	14.0
21	Washington	14.1
22	Connecticut	14.5
23	Indiana	14.6
24	Tennessee	14.9
25	Oregon	15.1
26	Missouri	15.4
27	Arizona	16.1
28	Illinois	16.2
29	New Jersey	16.4
30	Louisiana	16.5
31	Minnesota	16.5
32	West Virginia	17.7
33	Florida	17.7
34	Oklahoma	17.7
35	District of Columbia	18.1
36	New York	18.7
37	Texas	19.5
38	Arkansas	20.0
39	New Mexico	20.7
40	South Carolina	21.0
41	Pennsylvania	22.5
42	Nevada	23.5
	United States	15.5

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	New Hampshire	6.9
2	Massachusetts	8.4
3	Iowa	8.6
4	Maine	8.8
5	Hawaii	8.9
6	Michigan	9.0
7	Rhode Island	9.1
8	Mississippi	9.5
9	Maryland	9.8
10	Alaska	10.2
11	Kansas	10.4
12	Virginia	10.4
13	Idaho	11.5
14	Oregon	11.7
15	Washington	11.9
16	Delaware	12.0
17	Ohio	12.1
18	Colorado	12.2
19	North Carolina	12.4
20	Kentucky	12.5
21	Nebraska	13.1
22	Connecticut	13.2
23	Wyoming	13.5
24	Georgia	13.6
25	Alabama	13.7
26	Indiana	13.8
27	Wisconsin	13.9
28	Utah	14.2
29	Tennessee	14.6
30	New Jersey	14.7
31	Missouri	14.8
32	Illinois	15.2
33	Oklahoma	15.9
34	West Virginia	16.4
35	Louisiana	16.5
36	New York	17.2
37	Florida	17.3
38	Montana	17.8
39	District of Columbia	17.9
40	Texas	18.1
41	Nevada	18.2
42	Arizona	18.3
43	North Dakota	18.5
44	Minnesota	19.3
45	Arkansas	19.4
46	South Carolina	20.8
47	Pennsylvania	21.3
48	New Mexico	21.7
49	South Dakota	24.5
	United States	14.8

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Younger Than 20, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Minnesota	7.3
2	New Hampshire	7.5
3	North Dakota	7.6
4	Massachusetts	8.2
5	Connecticut	8.6
6	Vermont	8.9
7	New Jersey	8.9
8	Nebraska	9.3
9	Iowa	9.3
10	Utah	9.3
11	Alaska	9.3
12	Hawaii	9.4
13	New York	9.4
14	Wisconsin	9.8
15	Montana	9.9
16	Rhode Island	10.3
17	Washington	10.6
18	South Dakota	10.6
19	Colorado	10.7
20	Maine	10.9
21	Pennsylvania	10.9
22	California	11.1
23	Maryland	11.2
24	Virginia	11.2
25	Kansas	11.4
26	Oregon	11.4
27	Idaho	11.6
28	Wyoming	12.0
29	Michigan	12.5
30	Nevada	12.5
31	Illinois	12.5
32	Delaware	12.8
33	Ohio	13.5
34	Missouri	13.7
35	Florida	13.7
36	Arizona	13.8
37	Indiana	14.1
38	Texas	15.2
39	New Mexico	15.7
40	Oklahoma	16.0
41	North Carolina	16.0
42	Georgia	16.5
43	Louisiana	16.8
44	South Carolina	16.8
45	West Virginia	16.9
46	Tennessee	17.2
47	Kentucky	17.3
48	Alabama	17.4
49	District of Columbia	17.6
50	Arkansas	18.9
51	Mississippi	20.7
	United States	12.5

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Younger Than 20, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	District of Columbia	2.7
2	New Jersey	5.9
3	Hawaii	5.9
4	Minnesota	6.1
5	North Dakota	6.2
6	Connecticut	6.3
7	Maryland	7.1
8	Alaska	7.3
9	New Hampshire	7.4
10	Massachusetts	7.4
11	Wisconsin	7.5
12	New York	7.6
13	Nebraska	8.0
14	South Dakota	8.3
15	Montana	8.4
16	Illinois	8.5
17	Pennsylvania	8.7
18	Iowa	8.7
19	Virginia	8.8
20	Vermont	8.9
21	Delaware	9.0
22	Rhode Island	9.1
23	Utah	9.2
24	Michigan	9.6
25	Washington	10.0
26	Kansas	10.0
27	Colorado	10.2
28	Florida	10.6
29	California	10.8
30	Maine	10.8
31	Nevada	11.2
32	Oregon	11.3
33	Missouri	11.3
34	Ohio	11.4
35	Wyoming	11.5
36	Idaho	11.6
37	Louisiana	12.1
38	Indiana	12.4
39	North Carolina	12.4
40	South Carolina	12.6
41	Georgia	12.9
42	Arizona	13.0
43	Alabama	13.8
44	Oklahoma	14.0
45	Texas	14.1
46	Mississippi	14.4
47	Tennessee	14.7
48	New Mexico	15.5
49	Arkansas	15.9
50	Kentucky	16.4
51	West Virginia	16.7
	United States	10.5

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Younger Than 20, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	7.7
2	Alaska	12.3
3	Utah	13.7
4	Massachusetts	16.1
5	New York	16.5
6	Colorado	18.1
7	Washington	18.3
8	California	18.5
9	Virginia	19.2
10	Rhode Island	19.7
11	Oregon	20.2
12	Maryland	20.3
13	District of Columbia	21.1
14	New Mexico	21.1
15	Arizona	21.3
16	New Jersey	21.5
17	Minnesota	21.6
18	West Virginia	22.7
19	Connecticut	23.0
20	Nevada	23.2
21	Georgia	23.2
22	Texas	23.2
23	South Carolina	23.4
24	Florida	23.7
25	Pennsylvania	23.7
26	Louisiana	23.7
27	North Carolina	24.1
28	Kansas	24.2
29	Alabama	24.6
30	Oklahoma	24.6
31	Michigan	25.3
32	Ohio	25.3
33	Tennessee	25.4
34	Nebraska	25.6
35	Iowa	25.8
36	Delaware	25.8
37	Missouri	25.8
38	Kentucky	26.3
39	Illinois	26.8
40	Indiana	27.6
41	Mississippi	27.7
42	Arkansas	28.6
43	Wisconsin	29.8
	United States	22.7

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Younger Than 20, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	10.5
2	Utah	10.9
3	Maine	11.4
4	New Hampshire	11.6
5	California	11.9
6	Idaho	12.8
7	Alaska	13.0
8	Oregon	13.4
9	Massachusetts	13.4
10	Washington	13.9
11	New York	14.3
12	Colorado	14.8
13	New Mexico	16.5
14	Virginia	17.4
15	Arizona	17.9
16	Wyoming	18.0
17	Montana	18.0
18	Nevada	18.3
19	Maryland	18.5
20	Minnesota	18.5
21	Rhode Island	18.5
22	North Dakota	18.7
23	New Jersey	18.7
24	Iowa	20.1
25	West Virginia	20.3
26	District of Columbia	20.4
27	Texas	20.7
28	Kansas	20.8
29	Connecticut	20.8
30	South Dakota	21.3
31	Pennsylvania	21.9
32	Oklahoma	22.1
33	Nebraska	22.4
34	Georgia	22.5
35	Florida	22.7
36	Louisiana	23.0
37	South Carolina	23.1
38	North Carolina	23.5
39	Michigan	23.8
40	Alabama	24.1
41	Ohio	24.1
42	Illinois	24.3
43	Delaware	24.3
44	Missouri	24.5
45	Kentucky	24.8
46	Tennessee	24.8
47	Wisconsin	25.7
48	Indiana	25.9
49	Mississippi	27.4
50	Arkansas	27.6
	United States	19.6

Percentage of Infants Born to Girls Younger Than 15, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Utah	0.1
2	Minnesota	0.1
3	Iowa	0.1
4	Kansas	0.1
5	Colorado	0.1
6	Washington	0.1
7	Nebraska	0.1
8	Oregon	0.1
9	Massachusetts	0.2
10	Nevada	0.2
11	Connecticut	0.2
12	Wisconsin	0.2
13	New York	0.2
14	New Jersey	0.2
15	California	0.2
16	Missouri	0.2
17	Indiana	0.2
18	New Mexico	0.2
19	Pennsylvania	0.2
20	Arizona	0.2
21	Ohio	0.3
22	Virginia	0.3
23	Michigan	0.3
24	West Virginia	0.3
25	Oklahoma	0.3
26	Kentucky	0.3
27	Maryland	0.3
28	Illinois	0.3
29	Texas	0.4
30	North Carolina	0.4
31	Florida	0.4
32	Delaware	0.4
33	Tennessee	0.4
34	South Carolina	0.5
35	Alabama	0.5
36	Georgia	0.5
37	Louisiana	0.5
38	Arkansas	0.5
39	Mississippi	0.8
40	District of Columbia	0.8
	United States	0.3

Percentage of Infants Born to Girls Younger Than 15, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Wisconsin	0.1
2	Maryland	0.1
3	New Jersey	0.1
4	Missouri	0.1
5	Michigan	0.1
6	Iowa	0.1
7	Virginia	0.1
8	Colorado	0.1
9	Pennsylvania	0.1
10	Ohio	0.1
11	Indiana	0.1
12	New York	0.1
13	Washington	0.1
14	Louisiana	0.1
15	Illinois	0.1
16	Connecticut	0.1
17	North Carolina	0.1
18	Oregon	0.1
19	Massachusetts	0.1
20	South Carolina	0.1
21	Georgia	0.1
22	Florida	0.1
23	Alabama	0.2
24	Arkansas	0.2
25	Tennessee	0.2
26	California	0.2
27	Arizona	0.2
28	New Mexico	0.2
29	Oklahoma	0.2
30	Kentucky	0.2
31	Mississippi	0.2
32	Texas	0.3
33	West Virginia	0.3
	United States	0.1

Percentage of Infants Born to Girls Younger Than 15, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	New York	0.5
2	California	0.5
3	Massachusetts	0.5
4	Connecticut	0.6
5	New Jersey	0.7
6	Virginia	0.7
7	Maryland	0.8
8	Missouri	0.9
9	Pennsylvania	0.9
10	South Carolina	0.9
11	North Carolina	0.9
12	District of Columbia	1.0
13	Oklahoma	1.0
14	Ohio	1.0
15	Michigan	1.0
16	Texas	1.1
17	Alabama	1.1
18	Louisiana	1.1
19	Illinois	1.1
20	Georgia	1.1
21	Florida	1.1
22	Indiana	1.2
23	Kentucky	1.2
24	Wisconsin	1.3
25	Mississippi	1.3
26	Tennessee	1.3
27	Arkansas	1.7
	United States	0.9

Percentage of Infants Born to Girls Younger Than 15, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	California	0.3
2	New York	0.4
3	Massachusetts	0.4
4	Arizona	0.5
5	Minnesota	0.5
6	Connecticut	0.5
7	New Jersey	0.6
8	Oklahoma	0.6
9	Virginia	0.7
10	Maryland	0.8
11	Missouri	0.8
12	Pennsylvania	0.8
13	District of Columbia	0.9
14	North Carolina	0.9
15	Texas	0.9
16	South Carolina	0.9
17	Michigan	0.9
18	Ohio	1.0
19	Illinois	1.0
20	Louisiana	1.0
21	Alabama	1.0
22	Florida	1.1
23	Wisconsin	1.1
24	Indiana	1.1
25	Georgia	1.1
26	Kentucky	1.1
27	Tennessee	1.3
28	Mississippi	1.3
29	Arkansas	1.6
	United States	0.8

Percentage of Births to Teens That Were Low Birthweight, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	North Dakota	5.8
2	South Dakota	5.8
3	New Hampshire	6.0
4	Maine	6.2
5	Washington	6.5
6	Alaska	6.6
7	Montana	6.9
8	Idaho	7.0
9	Vermont	7.1
10	Rhode Island	7.2
11	Oregon	7.2
12	California	7.4
13	Arizona	7.5
14	West Virginia	7.7
15	Wisconsin	7.7
16	New Mexico	7.8
17	Minnesota	8.1
18	Utah	8.1
19	Wyoming	8.2
20	Nebraska	8.2
21	Oklahoma	8.3
22	Massachusetts	8.3
23	Iowa	8.4
24	Kentucky	8.6
25	Hawaii	8.8
26	Missouri	8.9
27	Kansas	9.0
28	Texas	9.1
29	Indiana	9.3
30	Ohio	9.4
31	Michigan	9.5
32	Nevada	9.6
33	Delaware	9.6
34	Colorado	9.9
35	Tennessee	9.9
36	Pennsylvania	10.0
37	Virginia	10.2
38	Illinois	10.2
39	Arkansas	10.3
40	New York	10.4
41	Florida	10.4
42	Georgia	10.5
43	North Carolina	10.6
44	Maryland	10.7
45	Connecticut	10.8
46	New Jersey	10.8
47	Alabama	11.0
48	Mississippi	11.0
49	Louisiana	11.2
50	South Carolina	12.0
51	District of Columbia	14.7
	United States	9.4

Percentage of Births to Teens That Were Low Birthweight, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	North Dakota	5.8
2	Wisconsin	5.9
3	Washington	5.9
4	New Hampshire	6.1
5	Maine	6.1
6	South Dakota	6.2
7	California	6.3
8	Delaware	6.7
9	Vermont	6.8
10	Rhode Island	6.8
11	Oregon	6.8
12	Missouri	6.9
13	Idaho	6.9
14	Minnesota	7.1
15	Louisiana	7.3
16	Alaska	7.3
17	Maryland	7.4
18	Illinois	7.4
19	Nebraska	7.4
20	Arizona	7.4
21	West Virginia	7.4
22	Michigan	7.5
23	Georgia	7.6
24	Montana	7.7
25	Massachusetts	7.7
26	Texas	7.7
27	Florida	7.8
28	New Jersey	7.9
29	North Carolina	8.0
30	Kansas	8.0
31	New Mexico	8.0
32	Oklahoma	8.0
33	Ohio	8.0
34	Tennessee	8.0
35	Kentucky	8.1
36	Iowa	8.1
37	Utah	8.2
38	Virginia	8.2
39	New York	8.2
40	Alabama	8.2
41	Indiana	8.2
42	Arkansas	8.3
43	South Carolina	8.3
44	Mississippi	8.3
45	Pennsylvania	8.5
46	Wyoming	8.6
47	Nevada	8.7
48	Colorado	9.3
49	Connecticut	9.4
	United States	7.6

Percentage of Births to Teens That Were Low Birthweight, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Washington	9.7
2	Arizona	10.5
3	Massachusetts	10.5
4	Iowa	11.1
5	California	11.7
6	Kentucky	11.7
7	Wisconsin	11.9
8	Oklahoma	11.9
9	Ohio	12.5
10	Mississippi	12.6
11	Pennsylvania	12.9
12	Virginia	12.9
13	Nevada	12.9
14	Michigan	13.0
15	Delaware	13.0
16	Minnesota	13.1
17	Indiana	13.2
18	Illinois	13.2
19	Connecticut	13.2
20	Missouri	13.2
21	Maryland	13.2
22	Tennessee	13.4
23	Georgia	13.4
24	Kansas	13.6
25	Nebraska	13.6
26	North Carolina	13.7
27	New Jersey	13.8
28	Texas	13.8
29	New York	13.8
30	Arkansas	13.9
31	Alabama	14.0
32	Florida	14.1
33	Louisiana	14.1
34	Colorado	14.6
35	South Carolina	15.0
36	District of Columbia	15.4
	United States	13.3

Percentage of Births to Teens That Were Low Birthweight, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Alaska	5.8
2	New Mexico	7.1
3	Arizona	7.9
4	Hawaii	8.8
5	Washington	8.9
6	Oklahoma	8.9
7	Massachusetts	10.5
8	Iowa	10.7
9	California	10.8
10	Oregon	10.9
11	Minnesota	11.1
12	Nebraska	11.1
13	Wisconsin	11.2
14	Kentucky	11.6
15	Nevada	12.2
16	Kansas	12.3
17	Ohio	12.5
18	Mississippi	12.5
19	Pennsylvania	12.7
20	Michigan	12.8
21	Virginia	12.8
22	Delaware	12.9
23	Indiana	13.0
24	Maryland	13.0
25	Illinois	13.1
26	Connecticut	13.1
27	Missouri	13.1
28	Tennessee	13.3
29	Georgia	13.3
30	North Carolina	13.5
31	New York	13.6
32	Texas	13.7
33	New Jersey	13.7
34	Arkansas	13.8
35	Alabama	13.9
36	Florida	14.0
37	Louisiana	14.0
38	Colorado	14.1
39	District of Columbia	14.8
40	South Carolina	15.1
	United States	12.7

Percentage of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teen Mothers, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	North Dakota	9.1
2	New Hampshire	9.3
3	Massachusetts	11.4
4	Montana	11.5
5	Minnesota	11.8
6	Hawaii	12.0
7	Rhode Island	12.2
8	Alaska	12.4
9	Vermont	12.6
10	New York	12.6
11	Washington	13.0
12	Utah	13.2
13	South Dakota	13.2
14	Colorado	13.4
15	California	13.6
16	New Jersey	13.7
17	Connecticut	13.7
18	Nebraska	13.7
19	Maine	13.8
20	Wisconsin	13.8
21	Wyoming	13.9
22	Iowa	14.3
23	Maryland	14.7
24	Oregon	15.7
25	Pennsylvania	15.8
26	Idaho	15.8
27	Nevada	15.9
28	Virginia	16.2
29	Michigan	16.3
30	Arizona	16.7
31	Kansas	16.7
32	Delaware	16.7
33	New Mexico	17.0
34	Illinois	17.1
35	Missouri	17.9
36	District of Columbia	18.0
37	Ohio	18.5
38	Florida	18.7
39	Indiana	20.0
40	Texas	20.2
41	West Virginia	20.3
42	Oklahoma	20.3
43	Georgia	20.7
44	North Carolina	21.2
45	Louisiana	21.4
46	Tennessee	21.7
47	Kentucky	22.2
48	South Carolina	22.5
49	Arkansas	23.7
50	Alabama	23.9
51	Mississippi	26.1
	United States	16.9

Percentage of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teen Mothers, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	North Dakota	7.8
2	New Jersey	8.6
3	Maryland	9.0
4	New Hampshire	9.4
5	Minnesota	9.4
6	Wisconsin	9.4
7	Connecticut	10.4
8	New York	10.6
9	Massachusetts	10.6
10	Delaware	10.7
11	Montana	10.9
12	Rhode Island	11.0
13	South Dakota	11.1
14	Illinois	11.4
15	Nebraska	11.6
16	Alaska	11.7
17	Vermont	12.2
18	Washington	12.3
19	Michigan	12.5
20	Colorado	12.7
21	California	13.3
22	Virginia	13.3
23	Pennsylvania	13.3
24	Utah	13.6
25	Iowa	13.7
26	Maine	13.7
27	Florida	13.8
28	Wyoming	13.8
29	Missouri	13.9
30	Nevada	14.5
31	Kansas	14.7
32	Louisiana	14.8
33	Oregon	15.3
34	Idaho	15.7
35	Ohio	16.0
36	Arizona	16.1
37	Georgia	16.3
38	North Carolina	16.3
39	South Carolina	16.6
40	New Mexico	16.8
41	Indiana	17.4
42	Texas	18.4
43	Tennessee	18.6
44	Oklahoma	18.9
45	Alabama	19.0
46	Arkansas	19.7
47	Mississippi	19.9
48	West Virginia	20.1
49	Kentucky	21.5
	United States	14.1

Percentage of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teen Mothers, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Massachusetts	15.1
2	New York	16.3
3	Washington	16.5
4	California	17.0
5	Arizona	17.8
6	District of Columbia	19.1
7	Colorado	20.4
8	Nevada	20.6
9	Maryland	20.7
10	Virginia	20.8
11	Pennsylvania	21.2
12	New Jersey	22.3
13	Connecticut	22.9
14	Michigan	23.1
15	Minnesota	24.1
16	Ohio	24.2
17	Iowa	24.4
18	Georgia	24.8
19	Oklahoma	25.0
20	Illinois	25.1
21	Louisiana	25.8
22	Florida	25.9
23	Delaware	25.9
24	Kentucky	26.0
25	Texas	26.2
26	Missouri	26.5
27	North Carolina	26.6
28	Tennessee	26.8
29	South Carolina	26.9
30	Kansas	27.0
31	Wisconsin	27.4
32	Nebraska	27.9
33	Alabama	28.8
34	Indiana	29.2
35	Mississippi	29.8
36	Arkansas	30.4
	United States	23.2

Percentage of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teen Mothers, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	12.6
2	Alaska	13.4
3	Massachusetts	14.1
4	California	14.2
5	New York	15.2
6	Washington	15.4
7	New Mexico	17.6
8	Colorado	18.3
9	Oregon	18.7
10	District of Columbia	18.8
11	Arizona	19.0
12	Nevada	19.5
13	Maryland	19.6
14	Virginia	19.7
15	Pennsylvania	20.6
16	Iowa	21.0
17	New Jersey	21.0
18	Connecticut	22.0
19	Michigan	22.6
20	Minnesota	23.3
21	Oklahoma	23.5
22	Kansas	23.9
23	Illinois	24.0
24	Ohio	24.0
25	Georgia	24.4
26	Delaware	24.8
27	Texas	24.8
28	Nebraska	25.1
29	Kentucky	25.2
30	Florida	25.5
31	Louisiana	25.5
32	Missouri	26.0
33	North Carolina	26.2
34	Tennessee	26.4
35	Wisconsin	26.6
36	South Carolina	26.9
37	Alabama	28.4
38	Indiana	28.8
39	Mississippi	29.5
40	Arkansas	29.9
	United States	21.8

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Received Early Prenatal Care, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Maine	68.0
2	Utah	67.5
3	Iowa	65.7
4	Rhode Island	63.9
5	North Dakota	60.7
6	Kentucky	60.4
7	Ohio	60.4
8	Wisconsin	60.1
9	Mississippi	59.6
10	Wyoming	59.2
11	Kansas	59.2
12	Alaska	59.1
13	Massachusetts	58.9
14	Virginia	58.6
15	New Hampshire	58.2
16	Maryland	58.1
17	Indiana	57.9
18	Michigan	57.7
19	Vermont	57.4
20	Nebraska	57.2
21	Minnesota	56.7
22	Hawaii	56.6
23	Missouri	56.0
24	California	56.0
25	Tennessee	55.5
26	Montana	55.3
27	Louisiana	55.0
28	Connecticut	54.6
29	Georgia	54.0
30	Pennsylvania	53.9
31	Idaho	53.8
32	Illinois	53.7
33	Delaware	53.1
34	Oklahoma	53.0
35	Washington	52.7
36	South Dakota	52.3
37	North Carolina	52.2
38	Colorado	51.5
39	West Virginia	51.0
40	New York	50.6
41	Oregon	50.2
42	Alabama	50.1
43	Nevada	49.2
44	Arkansas	48.7
45	Arizona	47.6
46	New Jersey	47.4
47	District of Columbia	46.5
48	Florida	44.7
49	Texas	44.0
50	South Carolina	39.4
51	New Mexico	36.0
	United States	53.1

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Received Early Prenatal Care, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	71.3
2	Mississippi	70.7
3	Utah	68.8
4	Maine	68.1
5	Maryland	66.4
6	Iowa	66.2
7	Rhode Island	65.6
8	Louisiana	65.4
9	Virginia	64.1
10	Ohio	63.2
11	Wisconsin	63.1
12	Kentucky	61.8
13	Massachusetts	60.9
14	North Dakota	60.7
15	Michigan	60.3
16	Kansas	60.3
17	Minnesota	60.1
18	Pennsylvania	60.1
19	Alaska	59.9
20	Indiana	59.9
21	Georgia	59.7
22	Delaware	59.5
23	North Carolina	59.4
24	Wyoming	59.3
25	Connecticut	59.0
26	New Hampshire	58.3
27	Nebraska	58.3
28	Tennessee	58.0
29	Missouri	57.6
30	Vermont	57.6
31	Alabama	57.5
32	Montana	57.2
33	Oklahoma	56.9
34	Illinois	56.4
35	California	56.0
36	Arkansas	55.0
37	South Dakota	54.7
38	New York	54.5
39	Idaho	54.4
40	Washington	54.3
41	Colorado	52.2
42	Nevada	51.7
43	West Virginia	51.6
44	New Jersey	51.2
45	Oregon	50.5
46	Florida	49.4
47	Arizona	49.2
48	South Carolina	48.3
49	Texas	45.3
50	New Mexico	36.0
	United States	56.1

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Received Early Prenatal Care, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	75.4
2	Iowa	60.9
3	Rhode Island	59.5
4	California	56.6
5	Wisconsin	55.2
6	Kansas	54.5
7	Michigan	53.7
8	Ohio	53.4
9	Mississippi	53.1
10	Missouri	52.9
11	Nebraska	52.9
12	Kentucky	52.8
13	Massachusetts	52.6
14	Maryland	52.1
15	Alaska	51.9
16	Virginia	51.4
17	Tennessee	51.2
18	Illinois	50.9
19	Indiana	50.4
20	Georgia	48.3
21	Louisiana	47.6
22	Colorado	47.3
23	Minnesota	47.2
24	Connecticut	47.2
25	District of Columbia	46.3
26	Delaware	45.7
27	Oregon	45.2
28	Arizona	45.0
29	New York	44.7
30	Washington	44.5
31	North Carolina	43.7
32	New Jersey	43.2
33	Alabama	42.3
34	Pennsylvania	42.0
35	Oklahoma	41.7
36	West Virginia	40.1
37	Texas	39.2
38	Florida	38.5
39	Arkansas	37.7
40	Nevada	37.6
41	South Carolina	31.9
42	New Mexico	31.3
	United States	47.1

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Received Early Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Iowa	61.0
2	North Dakota	60.7
3	Wyoming	58.6
4	Alaska	58.2
5	Rhode Island	57.6
6	California	56.1
7	New Hampshire	55.9
8	Kansas	55.3
9	Wisconsin	54.1
10	Hawaii	53.8
11	Michigan	53.6
12	Ohio	53.5
13	Mississippi	53.3
14	Nebraska	53.2
15	Kentucky	53.1
16	Missouri	52.7
17	Maryland	52.0
18	Massachusetts	51.9
19	Virginia	51.3
20	Tennessee	51.1
21	Illinois	50.8
22	Indiana	50.8
23	Montana	50.5
24	Utah	48.6
25	Georgia	48.3
26	South Dakota	48.0
27	Louisiana	47.6
28	Oregon	47.5
29	Connecticut	47.1
30	Colorado	46.5
31	District of Columbia	46.4
32	Delaware	46.0
33	Washington	45.6
34	Minnesota	45.1
35	Oklahoma	45.0
36	New York	44.8
37	North Carolina	44.3
38	New Jersey	4[illegible].5
39	Alabama	42.3
40	Nevada	42.3
41	Pennsylvania	42.0
42	Arizona	41.8
43	West Virginia	40.2
44	Idaho	39.5
45	Texas	39.4
46	Florida	38.5
47	Arkansas	37.8
48	New Mexico	35.7
49	South Carolina	32.0
	United States	47.3

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Received Late or No Prenatal Care, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Utah	5.9
2	Maine	6.9
3	Mississippi	7.3
4	Rhode Island	7.5
5	North Dakota	7.9
6	Iowa	8.0
7	Kentucky	8.6
8	Ohio	8.8
9	Wyoming	8.8
10	Massachusetts	8.9
11	Michigan	8.9
12	Vermont	9.1
13	Kansas	9.1
14	New Hampshire	9.3
15	Wisconsin	9.4
16	Nebraska	10.0
17	Delaware	10.0
18	West Virginia	10.0
19	Indiana	10.0
20	Virginia	10.0
21	Tennessee	10.1
22	Missouri	10.1
23	Maryland	10.3
24	Hawaii	10.6
25	Minnesota	10.7
26	Alaska	11.1
27	California	11.2
28	Oklahoma	11.3
29	Montana	11.5
30	Idaho	11.7
31	Connecticut	11.9
32	North Carolina	12.0
33	Illinois	12.1
34	Washington	12.1
35	Georgia	12.9
36	Louisiana	12.9
37	Arkansas	13.0
38	Pennsylvania	13.0
39	Oregon	13.3
40	Colorado	13.4
41	Alabama	13.5
42	South Dakota	13.9
43	New York	14.7
44	New Jersey	15.2
45	Florida	16.4
46	District of Columbia	16.4
47	Arizona	18.1
48	Nevada	18.3
49	South Carolina	19.1
50	Texas	20.9
51	New Mexico	24.8
	United States	12.9

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Received Late or No Prenatal Care, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Mississippi	4.9
2	Utah	5.2
3	Rhode Island	6.5
4	North Dakota	6.6
5	Maine	6.7
6	Delaware	6.9
7	Maryland	7.1
8	Michigan	7.4
9	Ohio	7.5
10	Wisconsin	7.7
11	Kentucky	7.9
12	Iowa	8.0
13	Massachusetts	8.1
14	Virginia	8.3
15	Kansas	8.3
16	Louisiana	8.5
17	Wyoming	8.7
18	New Hampshire	8.8
19	Minnesota	9.0
20	Missouri	9.1
21	Tennessee	9.1
22	Indiana	9.2
23	Vermont	9.2
24	West Virginia	9.3
25	Oklahoma	9.4
26	Pennsylvania	9.5
27	North Carolina	9.5
28	South Dakota	9.5
29	Nebraska	9.6
30	Alaska	9.9
31	Connecticut	10.3
32	Arkansas	10.4
33	Illinois	11.1
34	Montana	11.1
35	Georgia	11.3
36	Idaho	11.3
37	Washington	11.4
38	Alabama	11.5
39	California	11.5
40	New York	12.5
41	Colorado	13.0
42	Oregon	13.3
43	New Jersey	14.0
44	South Carolina	14.4
45	Florida	14.6
46	Nevada	17.4
47	Arizona	17.8
48	Texas	20.3
49	New Mexico	24.8
	United States	11.7

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Received Late or No Prenatal Care, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Mississippi	8.7
2	California	9.8
3	Massachusetts	11.2
4	Michigan	11.4
5	Nebraska	11.5
6	Kansas	11.5
7	Tennessee	11.7
8	Ohio	11.9
9	Missouri	12.0
10	Virginia	12.2
11	Wisconsin	12.4
12	Kentucky	12.4
13	Maryland	12.6
14	Indiana	13.1
15	Illinois	13.1
16	Delaware	13.5
17	Minnesota	14.4
18	Georgia	14.4
19	Connecticut	14.7
20	North Carolina	15.2
21	Alabama	15.6
22	Colorado	15.9
23	Louisiana	16.1
24	Washington	16.4
25	New Jersey	16.6
26	District of Columbia	16.6
27	Arkansas	17.4
28	Oklahoma	17.6
29	New York	18.0
30	Florida	18.5
31	Arizona	19.5
32	Pennsylvania	19.9
33	Nevada	22.3
34	West Virginia	22.3
35	Texas	22.9
36	South Carolina	23.0
37	New Mexico	27.3
	United States	15.2

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Received Late or No Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Iowa	8.5
2	Mississippi	8.7
3	California	10.3
4	Rhode Island	11.3
5	Michigan	11.3
6	Nebraska	11.4
7	Hawaii	11.5
8	Massachusetts	11.5
9	Tennessee	11.8
10	Ohio	11.9
11	Kansas	11.9
12	Missouri	12.2
13	Alaska	12.3
14	Kentucky	12.3
15	Virginia	12.4
16	Montana	12.5
17	Maryland	12.6
18	Wisconsin	12.8
19	Indiana	12.9
20	Illinois	13.2
21	Oregon	13.4
22	Delaware	13.4
23	Georgia	14.4
24	Connecticut	14.7
25	North Carolina	14.9
26	Oklahoma	15.2
27	Alabama	15.6
28	Washington	15.8
29	Louisiana	16.0
30	Colorado	16.0
31	Minnesota	16.1
32	Utah	16.2
33	New Jersey	16.5
34	District of Columbia	16.5
35	Arkansas	17.5
36	New York	18.0
37	Florida	18.7
38	Arizona	19.3
39	Pennsylvania	19.9
40	Nevada	20.8
41	South Dakota	21.6
42	West Virginia	22.1
43	Texas	22.8
44	South Carolina	22.9
45	New Mexico	24.6
	United States	15.1

Percentage of Infants Who Were Born to Unmarried Mothers, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Utah	11.7
2	Idaho	14.1
3	New Hampshire	14.4
4	North Dakota	15.6
5	Wyoming	17.2
6	Iowa	17.7
7	Kansas	18.1
8	Nebraska	18.1
9	Minnesota	18.3
10	Vermont	18.6
11	Nevada	19.1
12	Colorado	19.5
13	Texas	19.7
14	Maine	20.3
15	Montana	20.8
16	South Dakota	20.9
17	Michigan	21.6
18	Wisconsin	21.9
19	Kentucky	21.9
20	Hawaii	22.2
21	Massachusetts	22.2
22	Washington	22.3
23	Oklahoma	22.4
24	West Virginia	22.6
25	Indiana	22.7
26	Rhode Island	22.9
27	Alaska	23.4
28	Oregon	23.6
29	Virginia	23.8
30	Connecticut	23.8
31	New Jersey	24.3
32	Missouri	25.0
33	North Carolina	26.3
34	Ohio	26.4
35	Arkansas	26.5
36	Pennsylvania	26.5
37	Delaware	27.1
38	Tennessee	27.6
39	Alabama	27.9
40	California	28.6
41	Arizona	28.7
42	Florida	28.7
43	Illinois	29.5
44	Georgia	29.6
45	New York	30.1
46	South Carolina	30.3
47	New Mexico	32.2
48	Maryland	32.6
49	Louisiana	33.5
50	Mississippi	37.6
51	District of Columbia	61.7
	United States	25.7

Percentage of Infants Who Were Born to Unmarried Mothers, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Alabama	10.6
2	Utah	10.8
3	Mississippi	11.4
4	North Dakota	11.6
5	North Carolina	11.6
6	Georgia	11.9
7	South Carolina	12.3
8	Michigan	12.4
9	Louisiana	12.9
10	Hawaii	12.9
11	Virginia	13.2
12	South Dakota	13.2
13	Idaho	13.7
14	District of Columbia	13.7
15	Kansas	13.9
16	Alaska	14.0
17	New Hampshire	14.0
18	Nebraska	14.0
19	Arkansas	14.3
20	Texas	14.5
21	Montana	14.6
22	New Jersey	14.7
23	Tennessee	14.7
24	Nevada	14.8
25	Minnesota	14.9
26	Delaware	15.5
27	Missouri	15.8
28	Wisconsin	15.9
29	Iowa	16.0
30	Wyoming	16.1
31	Oklahoma	16.1
32	Illinois	16.3
33	Indiana	16.7
34	Connecticut	17.1
35	Kentucky	17.3
36	Florida	17.3
37	Maryland	17.6
38	Pennsylvania	17.6
39	Colorado	18.0
40	Ohio	18.0
41	Massachusetts	18.4
42	Vermont	18.5
43	Rhode Island	19.4
44	Washington	20.1
45	Maine	20.3
46	New York	20.7
47	West Virginia	21.0
48	Oregon	22.4
49	Arizona	24.3
50	California	26.9
51	New Mexico	27.0
	United States	17.7

Percentage of Infants Who Were Born to Unmarried Mothers, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	15.3
2	New Hampshire	27.5
3	Alaska	28.5
4	Wyoming	37.0
5	Colorado	45.4
6	New Mexico	46.0
7	Utah	47.2
8	Washington	48.3
9	Texas	52.0
10	Arizona	54.4
11	Nevada	55.1
12	Massachusetts	56.5
13	Virginia	57.3
14	Kansas	57.5
15	South Carolina	58.5
16	Rhode Island	58.7
17	California	59.3
18	North Carolina	59.5
19	Oklahoma	60.0
20	Alabama	60.7
21	Georgia	61.5
22	Michigan	62.0
23	West Virginia	62.2
24	Oregon	62.2
25	New Jersey	63.4
26	Louisiana	63.6
27	New York	63.9
28	Florida	64.5
29	Kentucky	64.7
30	Maryland	65.0
31	Arkansas	65.7
32	Connecticut	65.9
33	Delaware	66.2
34	Mississippi	66.5
35	Minnesota	68.0
36	Tennessee	68.3
37	Nebraska	68.3
38	Indiana	69.1
39	Iowa	69.1
40	Ohio	71.5
41	Missouri	71.5
42	District of Columbia	73.2
43	Pennsylvania	75.2
44	Illinois	75.3
45	Wisconsin	76.5
	United States	63.5

Percentage of Infants Who Were Born to Unmarried Mothers, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Maine	22.1
2	Idaho	24.3
3	Hawaii	25.1
4	Utah	26.3
5	New Hampshire	27.7
6	Wyoming	31.8
7	Colorado	34.4
8	California	34.7
9	Washington	36.0
10	Oregon	36.3
11	Nevada	38.1
12	Alaska	40.6
13	Oklahoma	41.8
14	Texas	45.4
15	Massachusetts	45.6
16	Kansas	47.6
17	North Dakota	48.3
18	Rhode Island	49.1
19	Arizona	50.5
20	Minnesota	51.2
21	Iowa	51.5
22	Virginia	51.6
23	Montana	53.9
24	New Jersey	54.8
25	New Mexico	54.9
26	New York	55.1
27	South Dakota	55.7
28	West Virginia	55.9
29	North Carolina	56.7
30	Michigan	57.3
31	South Carolina	57.4
32	Georgia	59.3
33	Alabama	59.4
34	Maryland	60.1
35	Connecticut	60.2
36	Nebraska	60.3
37	Kentucky	60.4
38	Louisiana	61.1
39	Florida	61.4
40	Delaware	62.2
41	Wisconsin	62.7
42	Arkansas	62.7
43	Indiana	64.1
44	Mississippi	65.5
45	Tennessee	66.3
46	Missouri	66.8
47	Ohio	67.5
48	Illinois	67.7
49	Pennsylvania	69.4
50	District of Columbia	70.7
	United States	53.9

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Were Unmarried Mothers, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Idaho	45.6
2	Utah	47.7
3	Kentucky	48.8
4	Texas	49.0
5	Nevada	49.2
6	West Virginia	51.0
7	Wyoming	51.9
8	Oklahoma	52.9
9	Arkansas	56.3
10	Tennessee	58.3
11	Kansas	58.4
12	Alabama	61.0
13	New Hampshire	62.2
14	Michigan	62.5
15	Alaska	62.6
16	Indiana	62.8
17	North Carolina	63.2
18	Oregon	63.5
19	Colorado	64.2
20	Georgia	64.2
21	Virginia	64.2
22	Vermont	64.5
23	Maine	64.6
24	California	65.0
25	Missouri	65.1
26	North Dakota	65.5
27	Washington	66.6
28	Florida	66.7
29	Montana	66.8
30	South Dakota	67.5
31	Arizona	68.2
32	New Mexico	68.5
33	Iowa	68.6
34	South Carolina	69.2
35	Hawaii	69.8
36	Nebraska	70.2
37	Ohio	70.7
38	Louisiana	70.8
39	Mississippi	71.8
40	Delaware	75.4
41	Rhode Island	75.8
42	Minnesota	76.2
43	Wisconsin	76.5
44	New York	76.6
45	Pennsylvania	76.8
46	Massachusetts	78.5
47	Connecticut	78.5
48	Illinois	79.4
49	New Jersey	81.4
50	Maryland	81.7
51	District of Columbia	94.7
	United States	65.9

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Were Unmarried Mothers, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Alabama	31.7
2	Mississippi	33.0
3	Georgia	35.9
4	Arkansas	36.2
5	Tennessee	38.5
6	Texas	39.0
7	North Carolina	39.0
8	Hawaii	40.8
9	Kentucky	41.4
10	Nevada	41.5
11	Louisiana	42.0
12	South Carolina	42.1
13	Oklahoma	44.6
14	Idaho	44.6
15	Virginia	45.6
16	Utah	46.5
17	Florida	48.5
18	West Virginia	48.7
19	Michigan	48.7
20	Alaska	50.0
21	Wyoming	51.0
22	Kansas	51.3
23	Missouri	51.6
24	Indiana	54.1
25	North Dakota	59.7
26	Montana	60.3
27	Delaware	60.3
28	South Dakota	60.6
29	Ohio	60.6
30	New Hampshire	61.0
31	California	61.4
32	Oregon	61.7
33	Colorado	62.5
34	Illinois	63.3
35	Arizona	63.5
36	Washington	64.0
37	Maryland	64.2
38	New Mexico	64.5
39	Vermont	64.6
40	Nebraska	64.7
41	Maine	64.7
42	Iowa	66.1
43	Pennsylvania	67.0
44	New York	67.6
45	District of Columbia	68.9
46	New Jersey	68.9
47	Wisconsin	70.0
48	Connecticut	71.2
49	Rhode Island	72.9
50	Minnesota	73.5
51	Massachusetts	75.9
	United States	53.9

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Were Unmarried Mothers, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Alaska	59.5
2	New Mexico	77.9
3	Washington	82.3
4	Nevada	82.3
5	Colorado	82.8
6	Texas	84.4
7	Michigan	85.6
8	California	86.1
9	Utah	86.4
10	Kansas	87.5
11	Arizona	88.4
12	Oklahoma	89.3
13	West Virginia	89.5
14	Virginia	90.1
15	Kentucky	90.2
16	Massachusetts	90.4
17	New York	91.0
18	North Carolina	91.5
19	Connecticut	91.6
20	Florida	91.8
21	Alabama	91.9
22	South Carolina	91.9
23	Arkansas	91.9
24	Louisiana	92.0
25	Nebraska	92.1
26	Georgia	92.2
27	Indiana	92.4
28	Oregon	92.7
29	Delaware	92.8
30	Rhode Island	93.0
31	Mississippi	93.9
32	Tennessee	94.1
33	Ohio	94.5
34	Missouri	94.7
35	Maryland	94.8
36	New Jersey	94.8
37	Iowa	95.0
38	Minnesota	95.3
39	Pennsylvania	95.9
40	Wisconsin	96.0
41	Illinois	96.6
42	District of Columbia	96.6
	United States	91.5

Percentage of Infants Born to Teens Who Were Unmarried Mothers, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	Wyoming	59.1
2	Utah	63.5
3	Idaho	66.7
4	Oklahoma	69.4
5	Nevada	70.2
6	Colorado	75.0
7	Hawaii	75.0
8	Alaska	75.6
9	California	76.6
10	Washington	78.2
11	South Dakota	79.8
12	Oregon	79.8
13	North Dakota	80.9
14	Kansas	82.4
15	Texas	82.5
16	Montana	83.0
17	Michigan	84.2
18	New Mexico	84.8
19	Minnesota	84.8
20	Arizona	85.2
21	New Hampshire	85.2
22	Rhode Island	86.3
23	Massachusetts	87.4
24	Virginia	89.0
25	West Virginia	89.2
26	Kentucky	89.2
27	Wisconsin	89.2
28	New York	89.6
29	Iowa	89.9
30	North Carolina	89.9
31	Nebraska	90.3
32	Connecticut	90.5
33	Arkansas	90.8
34	Florida	91.1
35	Louisiana	91.2
36	Indiana	91.4
37	Alabama	91.5
38	Georgia	91.5
39	South Carolina	91.5
40	Delaware	92.2
41	Missouri	93.4
42	Tennessee	93.6
43	Mississippi	93.6
44	Ohio	93.8
45	New Jersey	93.8
46	Maryland	94.0
47	Pennsylvania	95.3
48	District of Columbia	95.3
49	Illinois	95.8
	United States	88.7

Percentage of All Unmarried Mothers Who Were Teens, All Races, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	New York	24.1
2	Alaska	25.0
3	California	25.1
4	District of Columbia	27.0
5	Maryland	27.9
6	Connecticut	28.3
7	Massachusetts	29.2
8	Hawaii	29.5
9	New Jersey	29.9
10	Minnesota	30.3
11	Virginia	30.3
12	Oregon	30.8
13	Vermont	30.9
14	Washington	31.6
15	Pennsylvania	31.7
16	North Dakota	31.7
17	Montana	31.8
18	Florida	31.9
19	Nevada	32.3
20	New Hampshire	32.3
21	Arizona	32.8
22	New Mexico	33.4
23	Illinois	33.8
24	Rhode Island	33.9
25	Wisconsin	34.2
26	South Dakota	34.4
27	Maine	34.5
28	Colorado	35.0
29	Louisiana	35.4
30	Delaware	35.5
31	Missouri	35.6
32	Georgia	35.8
33	Nebraska	35.9
34	Iowa	36.0
35	Michigan	36.2
36	Ohio	36.2
37	Wyoming	36.2
38	Tennessee	36.3
39	Kansas	36.7
40	Idaho	37.6
41	Texas	37.7
42	Oklahoma	37.9
43	Utah	38.0
44	West Virginia	38.0
45	Alabama	38.2
46	South Carolina	38.3
47	Kentucky	38.5
48	North Carolina	38.5
49	Indiana	38.9
50	Mississippi	39.5
51	Arkansas	40.1
	United States	32.1

Percentage of All Unmarried Mothers Who Were Teens, White, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	District of Columbia	13.7
2	Hawaii	18.8
3	California	24.7
4	New York	24.9
5	Maryland	26.1
6	Alaska	26.2
7	Connecticut	26.3
8	New Jersey	27.5
9	Florida	29.7
10	Minnesota	30.1
11	Virginia	30.5
12	Massachusetts	30.6
13	Vermont	31.0
14	Oregon	31.0
15	Nevada	31.4
16	Washington	31.9
17	North Dakota	32.0
18	New Hampshire	32.1
19	Wisconsin	32.8
20	Pennsylvania	33.0
21	Illinois	33.1
22	Arizona	33.9
23	Rhode Island	34.4
24	Montana	34.5
25	Maine	34.6
26	Delaware	34.9
27	Colorado	35.6
28	Iowa	36.2
29	Wyoming	36.6
30	Nebraska	36.8
31	Missouri	36.9
32	Kansas	37.1
33	New Mexico	37.1
34	Michigan	37.6
35	Idaho	37.8
36	Texas	37.9
37	South Dakota	38.0
38	Ohio	38.3
39	Tennessee	38.3
40	West Virginia	38.8
41	Georgia	38.8
42	Oklahoma	38.9
43	Kentucky	39.2
44	Louisiana	39.4
45	Utah	39.7
46	Indiana	40.0
47	Arkansas	40.3
48	Alabama	41.4
49	Mississippi	41.6
50	North Carolina	41.7
51	South Carolina	43.0
	United States	31.9

Percentage of All Unmarried Mothers Who Were Teens, Black, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	New York	23.5
2	Utah	25.0
3	Alaska	25.7
4	Massachusetts	25.8
5	California	26.9
6	District of Columbia	27.8
7	Maryland	29.6
8	Oregon	30.0
9	Virginia	30.1
10	Pennsylvania	30.2
11	Minnesota	30.3
12	Washington	31.2
13	Rhode Island	31.2
14	Connecticut	31.9
15	New Jersey	32.1
16	West Virginia	32.6
17	Colorado	32.9
18	Ohio	33.5
19	Florida	33.7
20	Missouri	34.2
21	Louisiana	34.3
22	Illinois	34.5
23	Arizona	34.6
24	Nebraska	34.6
25	Nevada	34.6
26	Georgia	34.8
27	Michigan	34.9
28	Tennessee	35.1
29	Iowa	35.4
30	New Mexico	35.8
31	Delaware	36.1
32	Oklahoma	36.7
33	Kentucky	36.7
34	South Carolina	36.8
35	Indiana	36.8
36	Kansas	36.9
37	North Carolina	37.1
38	Alabama	37.2
39	Wisconsin	37.3
40	Texas	37.8
41	Mississippi	39.2
42	Arkansas	40.0
	United States	32.7

Percentage of All Unmarried Mothers Who Were Teens, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	State	Percent
1	New York	23.2
2	Alaska	24.3
3	New Mexico	25.6
4	Massachusetts	25.7
5	California	26.3
6	Utah	26.4
7	District of Columbia	27.5
8	Montana	27.8
9	Maryland	28.9
10	Oregon	29.4
11	Virginia	30.1
12	Pennsylvania	30.1
13	Washington	30.2
14	Arizona	30.2
15	South Dakota	30.6
16	Minnesota	30.6
17	Hawaii	31.3
18	North Dakota	31.3
19	Connecticut	31.3
20	New Jersey	32.0
21	Colorado	32.2
22	West Virginia	32.4
23	Rhode Island	32.5
24	Wyoming	33.3
25	Ohio	33.5
26	Nebraska	33.6
27	Florida	33.7
28	Nevada	33.8
29	Missouri	34.2
30	Louisiana	34.3
31	Illinois	34.3
32	Georgia	34.7
33	Michigan	35.0
34	Tennessee	35.0
35	Idaho	35.1
36	Iowa	35.1
37	New Hampshire	35.6
38	Kansas	36.0
39	Delaware	36.1
40	Kentucky	36.6
41	Wisconsin	36.6
42	Oklahoma	36.7
43	South Carolina	36.8
44	Indiana	36.9
45	Alabama	37.1
46	North Carolina	37.2
47	Texas	37.6
48	Mississippi	39.1
49	Arkansas	39.9
	United States	32.3

Infant Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	16.1	14.4	15.1	13.0	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	13.3	12.2	12.1	-24.8%
Alaska	14.4	15.9	12.3	12.7	11.1	12.4	11.2	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	-19.4%
Arizona	13.1	13.6	12.4	11.8	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	-26.0%
Arkansas	16.4	13.4	12.7	11.9	10.1	10.7	10.9	11.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	-34.8%
California	11.8	11.2	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.5	8.9	9.0	8.6	-27.1%
Colorado	11.2	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.1	10.0	10.2	9.4	8.6	9.8	9.6	-14.3%
Connecticut	11.6	12.1	11.2	12.1	11.1	10.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	-23.3%
Delaware	13.2	17.0	13.9	13.4	14.1	10.0	10.8	14.8	11.5	11.7	11.8	-10.6%
District of Columbia	27.3	22.2	25.0	25.1	21.2	19.3	21.0	20.8	21.1	19.3	23.2	-15.0%
Florida	14.1	14.9	14.6	13.3	12.8	12.2	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.6	-24.8%
Georgia	15.4	15.1	14.5	13.8	12.7	13.4	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.6	-18.2%
Hawaii	11.1	10.0	10.3	9.8	8.8	9.4	9.9	8.8	9.3	8.9	7.2	-35.1%
Idaho	11.7	10.0	10.7	9.2	9.9	10.8	9.8	10.4	11.3	10.4	8.8	-24.8%
Illinois	15.7	15.2	14.8	13.9	13.6	12.4	12.1	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.3	-28.0%
Indiana	13.1	13.0	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.9	11.3	10.1	11.0	-16.0%
Iowa	12.6	10.6	11.8	10.0	10.2	8.9	8.8	9.5	8.5	9.1	8.7	-31.0%
Kansas	12.5	11.3	10.4	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.3	8.9	9.5	8.0	-36.0%
Kentucky	12.7	11.5	12.9	12.2	12.0	11.6	11.5	11.2	9.8	9.7	10.7	-15.7%
Louisiana	17.3	15.6	14.3	13.7	13.0	13.5	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.0	-36.4%
Maine	10.4	9.9	9.2	10.9	9.0	8.7	8.4	9.1	8.8	8.3	7.9	-24.0%
Maryland	14.7	14.5	14.0	12.6	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	-23.1%
Massachusetts	11.1	10.9	10.5	9.7	10.1	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	-28.8%
Michigan	13.8	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.4	11.4	10.7	11.1	-19.6%
Minnesota	12.0	10.8	10.0	10.3	9.5	9.8	8.9	8.8	9.2	8.7	7.8	-35.0%
Mississippi	18.7	17.6	17.0	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.4	13.7	12.4	13.7	12.3	-34.2%
Missouri	14.8	13.7	12.4	12.6	11.7	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.7	10.2	10.1	-31.8%
Montana	11.6	10.7	12.4	10.7	10.1	9.0	8.8	10.3	9.6	10.0	8.7	-25.0%
Nebraska	13.0	11.6	11.5	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.6	10.1	8.6	9.0	-30.8%
Nevada	12.5	12.5	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	10.5	8.5	9.1	9.6	8.4	-32.8%
New Hampshire	10.4	10.6	9.9	9.7	11.0	8.6	10.2	9.3	9.1	7.8	8.3	-20.2%
New Jersey	13.0	12.9	12.5	10.7	11.7	11.5	10.9	10.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	-23.8%
New Mexico	14.1	14.0	11.5	9.8	11.3	10.0	9.6	10.6	9.5	8.1	10.0	-29.1%
New York	14.0	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	-22.9%
North Carolina	16.6	15.1	14.5	13.1	13.7	13.2	12.4	11.8	11.5	11.9	12.5	-24.7%
North Dakota	13.5	11.9	12.1	11.2	10.6	8.9	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.7	10.5	-22.2%
Ohio	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.3	11.5	11.2	10.4	10.3	10.6	9.3	9.7	-27.1%
Oklahoma	14.3	12.5	12.7	11.9	12.3	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.4	9.6	9.0	-37.1%
Oregon	12.9	10.9	12.2	10.9	10.5	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.4	10.4	8.6	-33.3%
Pennsylvania	13.7	13.3	13.2	11.9	11.6	11.3	10.4	11.0	10.2	10.4	9.9	-27.7%
Rhode Island	13.6	14.1	11.0	11.8	10.0	11.7	9.9	8.2	9.4	8.4	8.2	-39.7%
South Carolina	18.6	17.1	15.6	16.1	16.1	15.0	14.7	14.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	-33.9%
South Dakota	13.5	11.2	10.9	11.5	10.2	10.8	10.0	9.9	13.3	9.9	10.1	-25.2%
Tennessee	14.8	13.6	13.5	12.6	12.0	12.8	11.8	11.4	11.0	11.7	10.8	-27.0%
Texas	14.3	12.9	12.2	11.6	10.9	11.1	10.5	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	-37.1%
Utah	11.4	10.7	10.4	9.8	11.0	8.8	9.1	9.6	8.6	8.8	8.0	-29.8%
Vermont	13.6	8.5	10.7	7.7	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.5	10.0	8.5	6.8	-50.0%
Virginia	13.8	14.6	13.6	12.5	12.8	11.9	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	-24.6%
Washington	12.5	11.5	11.8	10.5	10.6	9.5	10.2	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	-28.0%
West Virginia	15.1	13.8	11.8	13.0	11.4	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.0	-40.4%
Wisconsin	11.2	10.8	10.3	10.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.4	-25.0%
Wyoming	13.0	13.2	9.8	10.6	9.8	9.8	11.1	12.2	10.9	9.2	8.9	-31.5%
United States	13.8	13.1	12.6	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	-27.5%

Infant Mortality Rates, White, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	12.1	11.4	11.6	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.7	10.4	9.8	8.8	9.3	-23.1%
Alaska	13.5	13.4	9.4	11.1	11.1	10.7	9.3	9.6	10.1	8.3	9.8	-27.4%
Arizona	12.4	12.5	11.8	11.0	9.1	8.9	8.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	9.4	-24.2%
Arkansas	14.3	11.4	10.3	9.8	8.0	9.1	9.2	10.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	-39.2%
California	11.2	10.8	10.6	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.7	8.2	-26.8%
Colorado	11.0	10.5	9.8	10.1	9.1	10.0	9.9	9.1	8.3	9.6	9.6	-12.7%
Connecticut	10.0	1.9	10.2	10.6	9.8	8.9	9.2	8.5	7.8	7.3	8.0	-20.0%
Delaware	9.9	13.1	9.8	10.0	11.2	7.3	8.4	11.6	9.6	9.4	9.1	-8.1%
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.9	--
Florida	11.8	12.4	11.8	10.4	10.1	9.9	8.5	9.2	8.8	8.0	8.5	-28.0%
Georgia	11.8	11.7	10.8	10.3	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.5	9.4	10.3	9.2	-22.0%
Hawaii	10.5	10.1	11.6	9.6	8.9	10.3	7.7	7.5	8.6	8.3	7.2	-31.4%
Idaho	11.8	10.0	10.7	9.4	10.2	10.7	9.8	10.5	11.3	10.4	8.5	-28.0%
Illinois	12.8	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.8	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.7	-32.0%
Indiana	11.9	12.0	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.7	10.2	10.0	10.1	9.0	9.9	-16.8%
Iowa	12.3	10.3	11.5	9.8	10.0	8.6	8.8	9.4	8.3	8.8	8.3	-32.5%
Kansas	11.7	10.6	9.5	10.6	10.4	10.0	9.4	9.0	8.4	8.5	7.0	-40.2%
Kentucky	12.0	10.7	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.3	9.6	9.5	10.0	-16.7%
Louisiana	12.7	12.1	10.5	10.2	9.4	9.8	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.0	9.0	-29.1%
Maine	10.5	9.7	9.4	11.1	9.0	8.7	8.4	9.2	9.0	8.2	8.0	-23.8%
Maryland	11.7	11.6	11.6	10.4	8.9	8.9	9.8	9.1	9.5	8.8	8.5	-27.4%
Massachusetts	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.7	6.6	7.3	-30.5%
Michigan	11.8	11.5	10.6	10.9	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.4	8.6	-27.1%
Minnesota	11.6	10.4	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.6	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.2	7.2	-37.9%
Mississippi	11.5	11.9	11.1	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.9	8.7	-24.3%
Missouri	12.2	12.1	11.1	11.7	10.1	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.3	8.9	9.0	-26.2%
Montana	10.4	10.6	11.8	10.1	10.2	8.6	8.9	9.8	8.7	9.3	8.8	-15.4%
Nebraska	12.1	11.0	10.7	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.2	9.0	9.2	8.0	8.1	-33.1%
Nevada	11.9	11.2	10.0	10.4	9.7	10.4	10.5	8.7	8.6	9.2	7.5	-37.0%
New Hampshire	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.8	11.0	8.6	10.2	9.2	9.1	7.8	8.4	-20.0%
New Jersey	10.5	10.5	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.5	9.3	8.8	7.8	7.3	7.9	-24.8%
New Mexico	13.4	12.9	11.3	9.7	11.2	9.8	9.4	10.6	9.0	7.8	9.7	-27.6%
New York	11.9	11.9	10.8	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.9	-25.2%
North Carolina	13.0	11.2	12.1	10.7	10.8	10.5	9.9	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.6	-26.2%
North Dakota	13.4	11.1	11.7	10.7	9.8	8.5	7.7	8.4	8.3	8.1	10.0	-25.4%
Ohio	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.3	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.5	8.2	8.6	-28.9%
Oklahoma	13.4	11.8	12.1	11.5	12.3	10.7	11.1	10.8	10.1	9.5	9.3	-30.6%
Oregon	12.9	10.8	12.2	10.8	10.4	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.3	10.5	8.5	-34.1%
Pennsylvania	12.5	12.0	11.9	10.7	10.3	9.8	8.8	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	-35.2%
Rhode Island	12.2	12.5	10.9	11.5	9.3	11.0	9.4	8.1	8.8	8.1	7.5	-38.5%
South Carolina	13.3	12.4	10.8	12.4	11.9	11.3	11.0	9.6	10.1	9.7	9.6	-27.8%
South Dakota	12.1	9.6	9.0	10.2	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.9	10.4	8.0	9.7	-19.8%
Tennessee	13.1	11.5	11.9	10.2	10.1	10.7	9.8	8.9	8.7	9.2	8.2	-37.4%
Texas	12.9	11.5	11.2	10.7	10.0	10.4	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.3	-35.7%
Utah	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.7	11.0	8.9	9.0	9.7	8.6	8.9	7.9	-30.1%
Vermont	13.5	8.6	10.7	7.6	9.4	8.5	8.8	8.5	9.7	8.4	6.7	-50.4%
Virginia	11.5	12.5	11.9	10.7	10.7	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.2	8.1	-29.6%
Washington	12.3	11.6	11.5	10.2	10.5	9.2	9.9	10.9	9.8	9.4	8.7	-29.3%
West Virginia	14.9	13.4	11.4	12.7	11.4	10.7	10.8	10.4	9.6	9.5	8.5	-43.0%
Wisconsin	10.9	10.3	9.7	9.8	8.7	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.5	7.8	7.5	-31.2%
Wyoming	13.4	13.2	9.3	10.8	9.9	9.9	11.2	12.2	10.8	9.0	8.8	-34.3%
United States	12.0	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.5	-29.2%

Infant Mortality Rates, Black, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	23.7	19.9	21.6	18.2	20.4	18.5	19.2	17.0	20.0	19.0	17.2	-27.4%
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	18.7	24.5	18.4	21.1	--	20.7	16.9	12.4	14.7	15.7	17.9	-4.3%
Arkansas	22.6	19.6	20.0	18.3	16.9	15.6	16.7	14.2	15.3	15.7	17.4	-23.0%
California	19.9	17.9	18.0	15.5	15.9	16.7	15.6	16.3	16.2	16.0	15.9	-20.1%
Colorado	17.1	15.9	19.1	--	12.4	15.5	17.0	15.9	17.2	16.4	12.0	-29.8%
Connecticut	22.0	21.2	19.1	22.4	21.1	19.6	19.3	20.9	18.4	19.5	15.5	-29.5%
Delaware	23.4	30.1	27.9	24.4	23.9	17.3	19.4	25.8	17.6	20.0	21.1	-9.8%
District of Columbia	30.2	25.6	26.7	26.7	24.1	21.3	24.3	23.7	24.0	22.8	26.0	-13.9%
Florida	20.8	22.4	22.8	22.0	21.1	19.3	18.4	17.8	18.2	18.7	17.4	-16.3%
Georgia	22.1	21.4	21.0	19.9	18.2	19.8	18.5	19.0	18.4	17.5	18.9	-14.5%
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	26.7	26.8	26.3	24.4	24.6	23.1	22.0	21.4	22.3	20.6	20.7	-22.5%
Indiana	23.4	22.2	23.4	19.6	20.2	18.1	19.1	19.5	21.5	19.4	19.9	-15.0%
Iowa	--	--	27.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	22.0	19.2	20.6	20.9	17.7	15.3	18.5	14.4	15.0	19.2	16.5'	-25.0%
Kentucky	19.9	19.9	22.0	17.1	18.3	18.1	18.4	20.5	12.7	12.8	17.4	-12.6%
Louisiana	24.6	21.2	20.6	19.9	19.2	19.9	17.4	17.2	17.0	17.7	14.3	-41.9%
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	22.5	21.6	20.4	18.2	19.3	18.6	17.0	18.9	17.3	18.1	17.8	-20.9%
Massachusetts	20.1	16.4	16.8	16.0	18.6	16.8	14.2	20.8	18.5	14.4	15.4	-23.4%
Michigan	24.6	23.0	24.2	24.9	24.6	23.1	23.5	22.4	22.8	21.4	21.9	-11.0%
Minnesota	26.7	23.4	20.0	25.9	18.2	22.5	--	15.5	16.4	17.4	19.5	-27.0%
Mississippi	26.4	23.6	23.7	20.6	20.8	20.0	19.5	18.9	16.2	18.2	16.1	-39.0%
Missouri	29.2	23.2	20.7	18.7	20.6	19.1	18.3	17.0	18.5	17.5	16.2	-44.5%
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	28.1	--	25.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.4	-20.3%
Nevada	--	--	--	22.8	--	--	--	--	--	17.9	18.7	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	22.8	22.5	21.9	18.3	20.4	19.4	18.4	18.8	18.5	18.1	18.5	-18.9%
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	21.9	20.7	20.0	19.9	18.1	18.1	16.2	16.1	16.7	17.2	18.1	-17.4%
North Carolina	24.9	24.2	20.0	19.1	20.6	19.6	18.8	17.8	17.4	18.2	19.5	-21.7%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	21.5	20.6	23.0	22.1	19.3	19.5	17.7	16.9	17.4	15.3	15.9	-26.0%
Oklahoma	21.5	18.7	21.8	18.4	16.8	14.9	14.8	18.5	17.3	14.0	12.6	-41.4%
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	22.1	22.5	23.1	21.1	20.8	21.1	21.3	20.4	19.8	22.3	19.8	-10.4%
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	26.5	24.2	22.9	21.8	22.7	20.9	20.7	21.8	18.1	17.8	16.6	-37.4%
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	21.2	20.9	19.3	21.2	19.3	20.3	18.9	20.2	18.6	19.7	18.6	-12.3%
Texas	22.6	21.3	18.8	17.8	16.6	16.3	15.8	15.5	15.9	15.1	14.2	-37.2%
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	21.7	21.3	19.8	18.8	20.1	20.0	19.6	19.2	18.0	17.0	17.9	-17.5%
Washington	21.2	12.5	16.4	15.5	16.9	18.5	21.3	12.6	13.5	15.2	16.1	-24.1%
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	15.2	18.8	18.5	17.5	20.2	16.4	18.7	17.4	17.3	16.5	16.4	7.9%
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	23.1	21.8	21.4	20.0	19.6	19.2	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.9	17.6	-23.8%

Infant Mortality Rates, Nonwhite, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	23.4	19.7	21.4	18.1	20.0	18.3	18.9	16.8	19.8	18.6	17.2	-26.5%
Alaska	16.7	22.0	18.9	16.4	14.9	16.5	16.1	13.8	12.2	14.4	14.9	-10.8%
Arizona	16.4	19.7	15.8	15.9	10.3	12.3	13.2	11.3	11.2	12.3	11.1	-32.3%
Arkansas	22.1	19.1	19.4	17.7	16.1	15.3	16.0	13.8	14.7	15.1	16.4	-25.8%
California	14.5	13.3	13.0	11.4	10.8	11.0	10.6	11.0	10.4	10.3	10.1	-30.3%
Colorado	13.3	11.6	13.7	9.0	8.9	10.7	12.5	13.2	11.9	11.6	8.7	-34.6%
Connecticut	22.0	20.0	17.6	21.2	18.9	17.6	17.2	19.1	16.3	17.2	13.7	-37.7%
Delaware	23.2	29.2	26.8	23.3	23.2	17.6	18.6	24.8	17.0	18.7	20.1	-13.4%
District of Columbia	29.7	25.2	26.3	26.6	24.3	21.0	24.1	22.9	22.6	21.0	23.9	-19.5%
Florida	20.1	21.6	22.0	21.2	20.4	18.5	17.7	17.2	17.4	18.0	16.5	-17.9%
Georgia	21.5	20.9	20.7	19.6	17.9	19.5	18.2	18.5	17.9	17.0	18.3	-14.9%
Hawaii	11.3	10.0	9.9	9.8	8.7	9.1	10.6	9.3	9.6	9.1	7.2	-36.3%
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	25.1	25.0	24.7	22.5	22.8	21.4	20.5	19.9	21.1	18.9	18.8	-25.1%
Indiana	22.3	21.1	22.0	18.6	18.9	17.0	17.8	18.3	20.3	18.1	18.3	-17.9%
Iowa	21.0	18.3	20.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.5	-21.4%
Kansas	19.7	17.0	17.9	17.9	14.4	13.0	15.8	11.7	12.4	16.1	14.8	-24.9%
Kentucky	19.1	18.7	20.3	15.9	16.9	16.5	17.3	19.7	12.2	12.0	16.4	-14.1%
Louisiana	24.3	20.8	20.3	19.3	18.7	19.3	16.9	16.7	16.5	16.9	13.7	-43.6%
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	21.3	20.3	19.1	17.1	18.1	17.5	15.9	17.5	16.1	16.5	16.4	-23.0%
Massachusetts	17.0	14.1	14.3	13.7	14.7	14.1	12.3	16.7	14.6	11.6	11.8	-30.6%
Michigan	23.2	21.6	22.7	23.3	22.9	21.7	22.0	20.8	21.2	20.1	20.6	-11.2%
Minnesota	18.3	17.5	16.0	15.7	14.0	13.2	8.7	9.4	13.1	12.9	13.7	-25.1%
Mississippi	26.1	23.5	23.3	20.6	20.9	19.8	19.2	18.7	16.2	17.9	16.1	-38.3%
Missouri	28.2	22.1	19.5	17.5	19.7	18.2	17.3	16.3	17.6	16.4	15.2	-46.1%
Montana	21.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	25.7	20.0	21.7	15.9	14.9	--	--	16.9	20.2	--	17.9	-30.4%
Nevada	--	19.8	14.3	15.2	13.1	12.0	--	--	11.7	11.2	12.8	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	21.7	21.2	19.9	16.8	19.0	18.3	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.6	16.5	-24.0%
New Mexico	17.4	19.5	12.6	10.3	11.5	11.2	10.6	10.7	12.0	9.4	11.1	-36.2%
New York	20.9	19.2	17.8	18.2	16.8	16.7	14.8	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.8	-24.4%
North Carolina	23.9	23.3	19.4	18.3	19.7	19.0	17.9	17.0	16.6	17.2	18.5	-22.6%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	20.6	19.8	21.9	20.9	18.5	18.7	16.9	16.1	16.7	14.7	15.2	-26.2%
Oklahoma	17.8	15.2	15.3	13.3	12.3	11.3	10.6	11.0	11.4	9.9	8.4	-52.8%
Oregon	--	11.7	12.3	11.5	11.9	--	--	11.4	10.4	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	21.2	21.3	21.9	19.5	19.4	20.0	20.0	19.1	18.4	20.5	18.4	-13.2%
Rhode Island	--	30.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	26.0	23.8	22.5	21.6	22.2	20.5	20.2	21.4	17.9	17.5	16.3	-37.3%
South Dakota	22.4	21.3	22.3	19.7	20.2	23.8	18.1	14.9	27.5	18.7	--	--
Tennessee	20.7	20.4	18.8	20.7	18.7	19.8	18.5	19.4	18.3	19.4	18.4	-11.1%
Texas	21.5	20.2	17.5	16.6	15.2	14.7	14.4	14.0	14.3	13.5	12.5	-41.9%
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	20.1	20.1	18.4	17.5	18.7	18.3	18.3	17.6	16.7	15.6	16.3	-18.9%
Washington	15.0	10.4	13.6	12.7	11.9	11.6	12.4	9.5	9.7	11.8	11.0	-26.7%
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	14.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	17.1	15.4	16.7	14.9	15.3	14.5	14.8	4.2%
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	21.2	19.8	19.1	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.1	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.0	-29.2%

Neonatal Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	11.0	9.4	9.9	8.4	9.2	8.3	8.7	8.3	9.1	8.1	8.0	-27.3%
Alaska	9.4	9.7	6.5	8.0	6.5	6.6	5.7	5.1	6.2	5.5	5.1	-45.7%
Arizona	9.0	8.9	8.3	7.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.9	-34.4%
Arkansas	10.5	8.0	7.6	7.0	5.8	6.2	6.9	7.1	5.7	5.9	6.4	-39.0%
California	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.2	-32.5%
Colorado	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.6	-18.8%
Connecticut	9.3	9.3	8.1	9.5	8.6	7.8	7.5	7.8	6.8	6.2	6.2	-33.3%
Delaware	9.6	13.6	10.0	10.0	10.3	6.8	7.6	10.6	8.8	8.3	8.8	-8.3%
District of Columbia	20.2	17.5	18.3	19.5	15.6	14.1	16.0	15.9	16.1	14.4	17.6	-12.9%
Florida	9.3	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.0	7.7	6.9	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.9	-25.8%
Georgia	10.3	10.0	9.5	8.8	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	-19.4%
Hawaii	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.2	5.7	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.3	5.4	5.2	-31.6%
Idaho	7.3	6.6	6.2	5.3	6.3	5.8	5.0	6.3	6.7	6.2	3.7	-49.3%
Illinois	10.9	10.4	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.2	-33.9%
Indiana	8.6	9.2	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5	6.4	6.5	-24.4%
Iowa	8.9	7.2	7.9	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	-39.3%
Kansas	8.7	7.9	6.8	8.1	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.1	5.6	4.9	-43.7%
Kentucky	8.6	7.7	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.5	6.4	6.0	6.2	-27.9%
Louisiana	12.0	10.3	10.0	9.3	8.4	9.0	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.0	-41.7%
Maine	6.1	5.7	5.8	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.1	6.5	5.6	5.0	5.2	-14.8%
Maryland	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.1	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.0	-27.9%
Massachusetts	8.1	8.1	7.7	6.9	7.6	6.4	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.1	5.4	-33.3%
Michigan	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.7	-16.3%
Minnesota	8.3	7.2	6.2	6.6	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.7	-43.4%
Mississippi	12.3	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.0	8.4	7.7	8.8	7.6	-38.2%
Missouri	10.8	9.5	8.2	8.7	7.5	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.4	-40.7%
Montana	7.3	7.1	7.7	6.3	6.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.6	4.6	4.5	-38.4%
Nebraska	9.1	7.9	7.5	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.6	4.7	5.4	-40.7%
Nevada	8.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.0	4.8	4.9	5.2	3.7	-57.0%
New Hampshire	8.0	7.7	7.5	6.3	8.6	5.8	7.1	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.2	-35.0%
New Jersey	9.3	9.2	8.6	7.3	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	6.3	6.8	-26.9%
New Mexico	9.0	8.9	7.3	5.9	6.6	5.5	6.0	6.3	5.4	5.1	6.1	-32.2%
New York	10.1	9.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	-26.7%
North Carolina	11.4	10.3	10.0	8.8	9.5	8.7	8.1	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.0	-29.8%
North Dakota	9.6	9.0	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.1	4.5	5.4	4.1	4.9	5.6	-41.7%
Ohio	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.6	7.9	7.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	5.7	6.1	-33.7%
Oklahoma	9.0	8.0	8.1	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.2	5.6	5.2	-42.2%
Oregon	7.7	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.2	5.4	4.8	5.3	4.7	5.5	4.6	-40.3%
Pennsylvania	10.5	9.7	9.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.6	6.8	7.3	6.7	-36.2%
Rhode Island	10.6	10.2	8.5	9.3	8.0	9.1	7.0	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.1	-42.5%
South Carolina	12.4	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.7	9.8	9.8	10.0	8.8	8.6	8.2	-33.9%
South Dakota	9.4	5.8	5.7	7.6	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	7.1	5.0	5.4	-42.6%
Tennessee	10.5	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.0	8.4	8.0	7.5	6.9	7.6	6.5	-38.1%
Texas	9.8	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.6	-42.9%
Utah	7.8	6.8	6.6	5.8	6.8	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	-52.6%
Vermont	9.1	6.3	6.0	4.3	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.4	7.5	5.2	4.2	-53.8%
Virginia	9.7	10.7	9.8	9.0	9.3	8.3	8.7	8.1	7.5	6.7	6.8	-29.9%
Washington	7.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.2	5.4	5.2	4.6	-41.8%
West Virginia	10.3	9.1	8.0	8.8	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.7	5.9	-42.7%
Wisconsin	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.0	-34.2%
Wyoming	8.1	8.4	6.2	8.1	5.9	5.1	7.1	6.4	5.8	6.1	4.3	-46.9%
United States	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3	-33.7%

Neonatal Mortality Rates, White, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	8.7	7.8	7.8	6.8	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.2	-28.7%
Alaska	9.6	8.5	5.3	7.2	6.0	5.8	4.7	5.1	6.0	4.5	4.4	-54.2%
Arizona	9.0	8.7	8.3	7.3	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.7	-36.7%
Arkansas	9.4	7.2	6.5	6.1	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.7	5.3	5.1	5.1	-45.7%
California	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.3	4.9	-32.9%
Colorado	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.6	-17.6%
Connecticut	8.1	8.3	7.1	8.3	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	5.9	5.1	5.6	-30.9%
Delaware	6.9	9.9	6.3	7.6	8.7	4.8	6.1	8.6	7.4	6.8	6.4	-7.2%
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	8.1	8.6	8.3	7.1	7.2	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.1	5.7	-29.6%
Georgia	8.2	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.1	5.8	-29.3%
Hawaii	7.0	7.2	8.3	8.2	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	7.4	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.4	5.8	5.0	6.5	6.6	6.2	3.6	-51.4%
Illinois	9.4	8.7	8.1	8.2	7.7	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.8	-38.3%
Indiana	8.0	9.5	7.1	7.7	6.9	7.2	6.6	6.7	6.7	5.6	5.8	-27.5%
Iowa	8.7	7.1	7.7	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.3	-39.1%
Kansas	8.1	7.5	6.2	7.6	6.7	6.0	6.0	5.8	4.8	5.1	4.2	-48.1%
Kentucky	8.0	7.2	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	6.9	6.8	6.3	5.7	5.7	-28.8%
Louisiana	9.4	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.1	5.6	-40.4%
Maine	6.2	5.8	5.9	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.0	6.6	5.8	4.9	5.3	-14.5%
Maryland	8.7	8.4	8.5	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.7	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.8	-33.3%
Massachusetts	7.8	7.9	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.3	4.7	5.1	-34.6%
Michigan	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.3	5.7	-26.9%
Minnesota	8.1	7.1	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.9	4.4	-45.7%
Mississippi	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	5.5	6.1	6.0	5.4	-34.9%
Missouri	9.0	8.4	7.9	8.2	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.6	-37.8%
Montana	6.9	7.5	7.4	6.5	6.8	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.3	4.4	5.1	-26.1%
Nebraska	8.4	7.6	7.1	5.8	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.2	4.4	4.9	-41.7%
Nevada	8.1	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.1	4.5	4.9	4.7	3.3	-59.3%
New Hampshire	8.2	7.7	7.5	6.3	8.7	5.8	7.1	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.2	-36.6%
New Jersey	7.8	7.7	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.3	5.4	5.0	5.5	-29.5%
New Mexico	9.0	8.8	7.5	6.1	6.9	5.5	6.2	6.3	5.5	4.7	6.1	-32.2%
New York	8.8	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	-29.5%
North Carolina	9.2	8.0	8.4	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	-32.6%
North Dakota	10.0	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.6	5.9	4.5	5.3	4.1	4.8	5.7	-43.0%
Ohio	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.1	5.5	-33.7%
Oklahoma	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.2	6.8	6.0	5.5	5.5	-36.8%
Oregon	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.2	4.6	5.7	4.5	-41.6%
Pennsylvania	9.7	8.9	8.8	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.1	6.7	5.7	6.0	5.6	-42.3%
Rhode Island	9.8	9.3	8.9	9.0	7.6	8.7	6.7	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.5	-43.9%
South Carolina	9.4	8.8	7.6	8.1	8.1	7.1	7.8	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.3	-33.0%
South Dakota	9.3	5.5	5.2	7.2	6.3	5.3	5.0	5.4	6.1	4.5	6.0	-35.5%
Tennessee	9.1	7.6	8.1	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	4.8	-47.3%
Texas	8.9	7.8	7.6	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.1	-42.7%
Utah	7.7	7.0	6.6	5.7	6.9	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.3	3.9	-49.4%
Vermont	8.9	6.3	6.0	4.3	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.4	7.3	5.2	4.2	-52.8%
Virginia	8.0	9.3	8.4	7.6	7.6	6.4	7.2	6.5	6.0	5.2	5.1	-36.3%
Washington	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.1	4.5	-42.3%
West Virginia	10.1	8.8	7.8	8.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.2	6.6	5.6	-44.6%
Wisconsin	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.7	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.7	-38.2%
Wyoming	8.3	8.6	6.1	8.4	5.9	5.0	7.0	6.4	6.1	6.2	--	--
United States	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.4	-35.7%

Neonatal Mortality Rates, Black, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	15.2	12.4	13.6	11.5	12.9	10.9	12.2	11.0	13.4	12.2	11.4	-25.0%
Arizona	--	15.0	--	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	11.1	14.0	--
Arkansas	13.8	10.6	11.3	9.6	9.0	7.9	10.8	8.5	7.3	8.7	10.8	-21.7%
California	13.7	11.4	11.6	9.9	10.0	11.3	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.7	-29.2%
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.4	10.7	--	--
Connecticut	18.3	16.7	15.7	17.6	15.8	15.3	14.2	16.6	13.9	14.7	10.7	-41.5%
Delaware	17.3	25.4	22.4	18.0	16.1	--	--	17.5	13.3	13.6	17.0	-1.7%
District of Columbia	22.2	20.0	19.4	20.1	18.2	15.1	18.7	18.2	18.4	17.2	20.1	-9.5%
Florida	12.9	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.6	11.6	10.9	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.0	-14.7%
Georgia	14.2	13.4	13.1	12.7	11.7	13.2	12.7	12.7	12.4	11.2	12.8	-9.9%
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	16.9	17.1	16.9	16.1	15.9	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.4	13.1	12.6	-25.4%
Indiana	14.6	15.2	15.0	11.4	14.3	11.0	12.3	13.8	14.9	12.9	12.2	-16.4%
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	14.9	13.3	14.2	14.6	11.0	--	11.8	9.2	9.2	11.5	11.3	-24.2%
Kentucky	14.4	12.9	13.6	12.5	12.3	10.9	12.5	14.2	7.7	9.2	10.7	-25.7%
Louisiana	16.1	13.4	14.5	13.3	11.9	13.0	11.6	10.7	10.7	11.8	9.3	-42.2%
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	17.3	15.2	14.8	13.1	13.7	13.3	11.8	13.5	12.6	12.8	13.0	-24.9%
Massachusetts	14.1	12.2	11.9	11.0	13.7	12.1	8.8	14.0	13.6	10.5	10.1	-28.4%
Michigan	16.1	15.8	17.1	17.6	18.4	16.2	16.9	16.0	16.6	15.8	16.5	2.5%
Minnesota	--	--	--	19.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.9	--
Mississippi	16.7	14.4	14.6	14.2	13.7	11.8	11.4	11.9	9.7	12.2	9.9	-40.7%
Missouri	20.4	16.2	12.9	12.1	12.6	13.3	11.5	10.2	11.5	10.5	10.4	-49.0%
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	15.4	15.0	13.2	11.6	12.6	12.3	11.0	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.0	-22.1%
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	14.8	14.5	13.4	13.3	12.0	11.4	10.0	10.6	10.8	11.3	12.2	-17.6%
North Carolina	16.5	15.8	13.7	12.9	15.2	12.7	11.8	12.1	11.5	12.9	12.3	-25.5%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	15.1	13.9	14.4	15.6	13.2	13.1	11.1	10.9	11.2	9.0	9.6	-36.4%
Oklahoma	12.3	10.5	14.3	10.2	10.8	9.4	9.2	12.1	10.2	9.1	6.3	-48.8%
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	16.0	15.4	15.9	14.4	14.1	14.4	14.6	13.5	13.3	15.0	13.1	-18.1%
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	16.9	15.1	15.7	15.0	14.9	14.1	13.1	15.6	11.8	12.1	11.1	-34.3%
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	15.4	14.4	12.8	15.5	13.1	13.4	13.5	14.8	11.3	13.3	11.5	-25.3%
Texas	15.6	13.5	12.4	12.1	10.3	10.6	9.7	9.5	9.9	9.5	8.7	-44.2%
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	15.6	15.3	14.7	14.0	15.0	14.8	13.6	13.6	12.5	11.7	12.5	-19.9%
Washington	--	--	--	--	10.5	9.9	12.6	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	9.4	11.2	10.7	10.4	12.5	9.4	12.2	11.6	11.3	10.5	8.7	-7.4%
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	15.5	14.3	14.1	13.4	13.1	12.4	11.8	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	-25.8%

Neonatal Mortality Rates, Nonwhite, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	15.0	12.3	13.5	11.3	12.6	10.9	12.1	10.8	13.2	11.9	11.3	-24.7%
Alaska	--	12.5	--	10.0	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	9.2	10.3	8.4	8.0	3.7	8.4	5.8	6.2	5.8	7.6	6.6	-28.3%
Arkansas	13.5	10.3	11.0	9.4	8.6	7.9	10.3	8.2	7.1	8.4	10.2	-24.4%
California	9.8	8.6	8.5	7.3	6.9	7.3	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	-37.8%
Colorado	--	--	9.0	--	--	7.8	8.1	8.2	7.4	7.4	--	--
Connecticut	17.1	15.7	14.5	16.4	14.0	13.7	12.7	15.1	12.1	13.0	9.4	-45.0%
Delaware	17.3	24.7	21.5	17.3	15.8	12.6	--	17.0	13.0	12.7	16.3	-5.8%
District of Columbia	21.8	19.7	19.1	20.1	18.3	14.8	18.5	17.6	17.3	15.9	18.5	-15.1%
Florida	12.5	13.5	13.9	13.8	14.1	11.2	10.5	11.4	11.1	11.3	10.4	-16.8%
Georgia	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.5	11.5	12.9	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.8	12.4	-10.1%
Hawaii	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	5.8	6.1	7.0	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.3	-32.9%
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	16.0	15.9	15.9	14.9	14.8	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.7	12.1	11.5	-28.1%
Indiana	13.9	14.5	14.0	10.8	13.4	10.2	11.3	13.1	14.2	12.0	11.2	-19.4%
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	13.2	11.6	12.0	12.3	9.0	6.7	10.3	7.2	7.3	9.3	10.1	-23.5%
Kentucky	13.7	12.1	12.5	11.6	11.5	9.9	11.8	13.6	7.3	8.6	10.1	-26.3%
Louisiana	15.9	13.2	14.2	12.9	11.7	12.6	11.2	10.4	10.3	11.2	9.0	-43.4%
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	16.2	14.2	13.9	12.4	12.8	12.4	11.0	12.5	11.8	11.6	11.8	-27.2%
Massachusetts	11.9	10.4	10.3	9.4	10.7	9.9	7.6	11.0	10.4	8.4	7.5	-37.0%
Michigan	15.3	14.8	16.1	16.5	17.0	15.0	15.6	14.9	15.4	14.7	15.4	0.7%
Minnesota	11.0	9.2	8.2	10.1	7.6	7.0	--	5.9	5.8	7.5	8.0	-27.3%
Mississippi	16.5	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.7	11.7	11.2	11.7	9.6	11.9	9.8	-40.6%
Missouri	19.7	15.4	12.0	11.3	12.0	12.6	11.0	10.1	10.9	9.8	9.8	-50.3%
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	17.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	14.8	14.2	12.1	10.6	11.9	11.7	10.2	10.4	10.5	11.0	10.6	-28.4%
New Mexico	8.9	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	6.3	-29.2%
New York	14.1	13.5	11.9	12.3	11.2	10.4	9.1	9.6	9.7	10.1	10.7	-24.1%
North Carolina	15.9	15.1	13.3	12.3	14.3	12.4	11.2	11.4	10.8	12.2	11.6	-27.0%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	14.5	13.4	13.7	14.8	12.7	12.5	10.7	10.3	10.8	8.7	9.1	-37.2%
Oklahoma	10.3	7.8	9.7	7.5	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.1	4.4	-57.3%
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	15.4	14.6	15.0	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.7	12.8	12.5	13.9	12.1	-21.4%
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	16.6	14.9	15.4	14.9	14.5	13.8	12.8	15.4	11.7	11.9	11.0	-33.7%
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	15.0	14.0	12.5	15.2	12.7	12.9	13.1	14.2	11.1	12.9	11.3	-24.7%
Texas	14.9	12.7	11.5	11.2	9.5	9.4	8.7	8.5	9.0	8.4	7.6	-49.0%
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	14.5	14.5	13.7	13.0	14.0	13.6	12.8	12.4	11.5	10.7	11.4	-21.4%
Washington	8.5	6.2	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.4	5.2	6.4	6.1	5.4	-36.5%
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	8.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	10.5	8.5	10.8	9.4	9.4	9.3	7.4	-12.9%
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	14.0	12.9	12.5	11.8	11.3	10.8	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.7	-30.7%

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	-19.6%
Alaska	5.0	6.2	5.8	4.7	4.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.5	4.9	6.5	30.0%
Arizona	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.8	-7.3%
Arkansas	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	-27.1%
California	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	-17.1%
Colorado	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.9	-9.3%
Connecticut	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	13.0%
Delaware	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.8	--	3.2	4.2	--	3.4	3.0	-16.7%
District of Columbia	7.1	5.0	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.7	-19.7%
Florida	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	-22.9%
Georgia	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	-17.3%
Hawaii	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.0	-42.9%
Idaho	4.4	3.4	4.5	3.9	3.6	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.6	4.1	5.0	13.6%
Illinois	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	-16.7%
Indiana	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.5	0.0%
Iowa	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.3	-10.8%
Kansas	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.1	-18.4%
Kentucky	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.5	9.8%
Louisiana	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	-24.5%
Maine	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.7	-37.2%
Maryland	3.6	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.3	-8.3%
Massachusetts	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.4	-20.0%
Michigan	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	-26.1%
Minnesota	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.1	-16.2%
Mississippi	6.4	6.6	6.0	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.7	-26.6%
Missouri	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	-7.5%
Montana	4.3	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.4	5.3	4.0	5.4	4.2	-2.3%
Nebraska	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.6	-7.7%
Nevada	3.9	5.9	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.8	23.1%
New Hampshire	--	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.2	3.1	--
New Jersey	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	-13.5%
New Mexico	5.1	5.1	4.2	3.5	4.7	4.5	3.6	4.4	4.1	3.0	3.9	-23.5%
New York	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	-15.4%
North Carolina	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.5	-13.5%
North Dakota	3.9	2.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.9	4.9	25.6%
Ohio	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	-12.2%
Oklahoma	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	-28.3%
Oregon	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.0	-23.1%
Pennsylvania	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	0.0%
Rhode Island	3.0	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.3	--	--
South Carolina	6.2	5.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	-33.9%
South Dakota	4.1	5.4	5.2	3.9	3.2	5.0	4.5	4.5	6.2	5.0	4.6	12.2%
Tennessee	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0%
Texas	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	-24.4%
Utah	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.5	4.6	4.2	16.7%
Vermont	4.5	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	-12.2%
Washington	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	-4.3%
West Virginia	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.2	-33.3%
Wisconsin	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	-5.6%
Wyoming	4.9	4.8	3.6	--	3.9	4.7	4.0	5.8	5.1	--	4.6	-6.1%
United States	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	-16.3%

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, White, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.1	-8.8%
Alaska	--	4.9	--	--	--	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	5.4	--
Arizona	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.7	8.8%
Arkansas	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	-26.5%
California	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	-15.4%
Colorado	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.0	-4.8%
Connecticut	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	21.1%
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	-24.3%
Georgia	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	-8.3%
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	4.4	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.9	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.2	4.8	9.1%
Illinois	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	-14.7%
Indiana	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	5.1%
Iowa	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.0	-16.7%
Kansas	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.8	-22.2%
Kentucky	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.2	5.0%
Louisiana	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.0%
Maine	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.7	-37.2%
Maryland	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	-10.0%
Massachusetts	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.2	-18.5%
Michigan	4.0	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	-27.5%
Minnesota	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.8	-20.0%
Mississippi	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.1%
Missouri	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	6.2%
Montana	3.5	3.1	4.4	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.3	5.0	3.4	4.9	3.8	8.6%
Nebraska	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.2	-13.5%
Nevada	3.8	5.3	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.5	4.1	7.9%
New Hampshire	--	3.0	2.4	3.5	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.2	3.2	--
New Jersey	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	-14.8%
New Mexico	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.2	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.7	-15.9%
New York	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	-12.9%
North Carolina	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	-10.5%
North Dakota	3.4	2.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	--	3.2	3.1	4.2	3.4	4.3	26.5%
Ohio	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	-18.4%
Oklahoma	4.7	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	-19.1%
Oregon	5.2	4.2	5.3	3.9	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.0	-23.1%
Pennsylvania	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.6	-7.1%
Rhode Island	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	2.8	2.4	--	--
South Carolina	3.9	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	-15.4%
South Dakota	2.8	4.1	3.8	3.0	--	3.0	3.8	3.5	4.3	3.5	3.7	32.1%
Tennessee	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	-15.0%
Texas	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	-22.5%
Utah	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.2	3.5	4.6	4.0	11.1%
Vermont	4.6	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	-11.4%
Washington	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	-4.4%
West Virginia	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.9	-39.6%
Wisconsin	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	-15.2%
Wyoming	5.1	4.6	3.2	--	4.0	4.9	4.2	5.8	4.6	--	4.6	-9.8%
United States	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, Black, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	8.5	7.5	8.0	6.7	7.5	7.6	7.0	6.0	6.7	6.8	5.8	-31.8%
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	7.9	7.7	6.0	5.7	8.0	7.0	6.6	-25.0%
California	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.2	0.0%
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	8.0	5.6	7.3	6.6	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	-26.3%
Florida	7.9	8.4	8.4	7.6	6.5	7.7	7.5	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.4	-19.0%
Georgia	6.9	8.0	7.9	7.2	6.5	6.6	5.9	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.1	-11.6%
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	9.8	9.7	9.4	8.3	8.7	9.3	8.2	7.4	7.8	7.5	8.1	-17.3%
Indiana	8.8	7.0	8.4	8.2	5.9	7.1	6.8	5.6	6.6	6.5	7.7	-12.5%
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	7.6	6.3	7.0	8.4	5.4	4.4	--	6.3	--	--	6.6	-13.2%
Louisiana	8.5	7.8	6.1	6.6	7.3	6.9	5.8	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.0	-41.2%
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	5.2	6.4	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.7	5.4	4.8	-7.7%
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	6.8	4.9	3.9	5.2	--
Michigan	8.5	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.2	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.4	-36.5%
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	9.7	9.2	9.1	6.4	7.1	8.2	8.0	7.0	6.6	6.0	6.2	-36.1%
Missouri	8.8	7.0	7.8	6.6	8.0	5.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	5.8	-34.1%
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	7.4	7.5	8.7	6.7	7.8	7.1	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.5	-12.2%
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	7.1	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.7	6.2	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.9	-16.9%
North Carolina	8.4	8.4	6.3	6.2	5.4	6.9	7.0	5.7	6.0	5.3	7.2	-14.3%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	6.4	6.7	8.6	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	0.0%
Oklahoma	9.2	8.2	7.5	8.2	6.0	5.5	5.6	6.4	7.1	--	6.3	-31.5%
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6.1	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.5	7.3	6.7	9.8%
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	9.6	9.1	7.2	6.8	7.8	6.8	7.6	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.5	-42.7%
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	5.8	6.5	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.9	5.4	5.4	7.2	6.5	7.0	20.7%
Texas	7.0	7.8	6.4	5.6	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5	-21.4%
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	6.1	6.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.4	-11.5%
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	5.8	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.7	7.0	6.5	5.8	6.0	6.0	7.7	32.8%
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.2	-18.4%

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, Nonwhite, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	8.4	7.4	7.9	6.8	7.4	7.4	6.8	6.0	6.5	6.7	5.9	-29.8%
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	--	8.6	--
Arizona	7.2	9.4	7.4	7.9	6.6	5.6	7.4	5.1	5.5	4.8	4.5	-37.5%
Arkansas	8.6	8.8	9.4	8.3	7.5	7.4	5.7	5.6	7.7	6.7	6.2	-27.9%
California	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	-14.9%
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	7.9	5.5	7.2	6.5	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	-31.6%
Florida	7.6	8.1	8.1	7.4	6.3	7.3	7.2	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.1	-19.7%
Georgia	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.1	6.4	6.6	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.9	-23.4%
Hawaii	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.3	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	9.1	9.1	8.8	7.6	8.0	8.5	7.7	6.9	7.4	6.8	7.3	-19.8%
Indiana	8.4	6.6	8.0	7.8	5.5	6.8	6.5	5.2	6.1	6.1	7.1	-15.5%
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--
Kentucky	5.4	6.6	7.8	--	5.4	6.6	--	6.0	--	--	6.3	16.7%
Louisiana	8.4	7.6	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.7	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.7	4.8	-42.9%
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	5.1	6.1	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.3	4.9	4.5	-11.8%
Massachusetts	5.1	--	--	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.7	4.2	3.1	4.2	-17.6%
Michigan	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.8	5.9	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.2	-34.2%
Minnesota	--	--	7.8	5.6	6.4	--	--	--	7.3	5.4	5.7	--
Mississippi	9.6	9.1	8.9	6.4	7.2	8.1	8.0	7.0	6.6	6.0	6.2	-35.4%
Missouri	8.5	6.7	7.5	6.2	7.7	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	5.4	-36.5%
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	6.9	7.0	7.8	6.2	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.9	-14.5%
New Mexico	8.5	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--
New York	6.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	-25.0%
North Carolina	8.0	8.2	6.1	6.0	5.4	6.6	6.7	5.5	5.8	5.0	6.9	-13.7%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	6.1	6.4	8.2	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	-1.6%
Oklahoma	7.5	7.4	5.6	5.8	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.7	3.8	4.0	-46.7%
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.7	6.3	8.6%
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	9.4	8.9	7.1	6.7	7.7	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.4	-42.6%
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	15.2	--	--	15.5	--	--	--
Tennessee	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.9	5.3	5.2	7.2	6.4	7.0	22.8%
Texas	6.6	7.5	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.8	-27.3%
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	5.6	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.9	-12.5%
Washington	6.5	--	6.7	6.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	4.2	--	5.7	5.5	-15.4%
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	5.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.9	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.1	7.5	31.6%
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	-23.9%

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, All Races, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	-4.8%
Alaska	5.3	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	-5.7%
Arizona	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	1.6%
Arkansas	7.9	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	3.8%
California	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	-6.3%
Colorado	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	-4.9%
Connecticut	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	0.0%
Delaware	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.4	2.8%
District of Columbia	13.1	12.7	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.1	12.5	13.3	12.2	13.5	14.3	9.2%
Florida	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	-1.3%
Georgia	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	-3.4%
Hawaii	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	-4.2%
Idaho	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	-8.9%
Illinois	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	1.4%
Indiana	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	1.5%
Iowa	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	1.9%
Kansas	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	-3.2%
Kentucky	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	-5.6%
Louisiana	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	-1.1%
Maine	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	-9.3%
Maryland	7.8	7.7	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	3.8%
Massachusetts	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	-7.7%
Michigan	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	1.4%
Minnesota	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	-5.7%
Mississippi	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.7	-1.1%
Missouri	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	-2.9%
Montana	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	7.1%
Nebraska	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	-5.2%
Nevada	7.4	7.3	6.6	7.0	6.4	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	1.4%
New Hampshire	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	-14.3%
New Jersey	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	-6.7%
New Mexico	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	-16.3%
New York	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	1.3%
North Carolina	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	-1.2%
North Dakota	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	-11.1%
Ohio	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	-1.4%
Oklahoma	7.1	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	-8.5%
Oregon	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	2.0%
Pennsylvania	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0%
Rhode Island	6.4	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	-6.3%
South Carolina	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.0	1.1%
South Dakota	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	-9.6%
Tennessee	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	-2.5%
Texas	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	-6.8%
Utah	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	0.0%
Vermont	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	-19.4%
Virginia	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	-5.4%
Washington	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	-5.4%
West Virginia	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	-5.9%
Wisconsin	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	-3.6%
Wyoming	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.0	-10.3%
United States	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	-2.8%

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, White, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	-3.2%
Alaska	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.6	-4.2%
Arizona	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.0	3.4%
Arkansas	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.7	9.8%
California	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	-8.9%
Colorado	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	-3.8%
Connecticut	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	-1.7%
Delaware	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.7	6.0	4.9	5.6	3.7%
District of Columbia	6.7	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.7	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	-20.9%
Florida	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	-3.2%
Georgia	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	0.0%
Hawaii	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.8	3.6%
Idaho	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.1	-8.9%
Illinois	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	-1.8%
Indiana	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	0.0%
Iowa	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	2.0%
Kansas	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	-5.2%
Kentucky	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	-3.1%
Louisiana	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	-4.8%
Maine	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.8	-9.4%
Maryland	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.8	-1.7%
Massachusetts	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.4	-11.5%
Michigan	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	-3.4%
Minnesota	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	-9.8%
Mississippi	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.0	0.0%
Missouri	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	-3.4%
Montana	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.9	0.0%
Nebraska	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.1	-5.6%
Nevada	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.0	6.7	1.5%
New Hampshire	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	-14.3%
New Jersey	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	-6.9%
New Mexico	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.4	-14.0%
New York	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	-6.3%
North Carolina	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	-3.2%
North Dakota	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	-9.8%
Ohio	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	-5.0%
Oklahoma	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	-6.3%
Oregon	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	0.0%
Pennsylvania	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	-5.2%
Rhode Island	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.6	-3.4%
South Carolina	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.0%
South Dakota	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.6	-9.8%
Tennessee	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	-6.0%
Texas	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	-4.8%
Utah	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.6	-1.8%
Vermont	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.1	5.3	4.9	-21.0%
Virginia	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	-8.5%
Washington	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	-9.4%
West Virginia	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.2	-6.1%
Wisconsin	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	-7.8%
Wyoming	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.2	-6.5%
United States	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	-5.1%

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, Black, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	12.4	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.6	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.9	-4.0%
Alaska	8.7	--	--	7.5	8.6	--	7.1	10.6	8.0	9.4	9.2	5.7%
Arizona	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.4	9.1	12.7	11.9	12.4	11.2	11.8	12.4	7.8%
Arkansas	13.0	11.3	12.7	12.3	12.3	13.1	12.3	12.5	12.0	12.1	13.0	0.0%
California	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.9	11.9	12.4	12.7	5.8%
Colorado	15.4	14.2	14.4	12.3	12.4	13.3	13.0	13.1	14.4	14.2	12.9	-16.2%
Connecticut	13.3	13.5	11.5	14.3	13.4	12.6	12.9	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	-0.8%
Delaware	13.1	13.0	15.6	14.9	12.6	12.7	11.8	12.9	12.1	12.2	13.0	-0.8%
District of Columbia	14.3	14.0	14.0	14.9	15.1	14.6	14.2	15.3	14.2	16.1	16.9	18.2%
Florida	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.9	12.4	12.7	13.0	12.9	4.9%
Georgia	13.3	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	11.7	12.1	12.2	12.5	-6.0%
Hawaii	8.3	9.1	10.1	9.1	9.4	10.9	9.0	9.5	8.0	8.4	8.8	6.0%
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	13.6	13.8	13.6	14.2	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.5	14.2	13.9	14.1	3.7%
Indiana	12.1	12.5	12.1	11.9	12.0	12.2	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.8	12.4	2.5%
Iowa	13.1	11.0	12.2	10.0	10.9	11.9	10.6	10.2	12.1	10.6	11.7	-10.7%
Kansas	12.1	12.5	11.6	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.5	12.2	0.8%
Kentucky	13.1	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.3	12.3	12.0	12.2	12.5	11.2	11.8	-9.9%
Louisiana	12.8	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.4	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.9	0.8%
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	12.4	12.0	13.0	12.1	12.1	12.7	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.9	4.0%
Massachusetts	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.3	10.8	11.4	11.2	-4.3%
Michigan	13.5	13.4	12.9	13.2	13.8	14.2	14.2	13.6	13.9	14.3	14.2	5.2%
Minnesota	12.0	10.5	12.1	11.8	10.4	12.3	10.6	9.8	13.1	13.2	11.7	-2.5%
Mississippi	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.2	11.7	12.0	11.8	0.0%
Missouri	13.4	12.6	12.9	12.5	12.6	13.1	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.9	-3.7%
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	13.5	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.9	11.3	11.6	12.0	11.2	12.4	12.5	-7.4%
Nevada	13.0	12.4	11.6	12.5	11.6	10.3	10.2	12.3	14.0	12.7	14.5	11.5%
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	13.6	13.2	12.7	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.3	-2.2%
New Mexico	15.6	15.2	7.8	11.3	11.7	12.5	9.8	10.5	8.9	12.1	11.1	-28.8%
New York	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.9	12.6	13.0	14.0	7.7%
North Carolina	12.2	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.7	12.2	12.4	12.4	1.6%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	13.4	13.0	12.9	13.0	12.6	13.1	12.2	11.9	12.1	12.1	13.0	-3.0%
Oklahoma	13.1	11.8	12.3	11.3	12.6	11.9	11.5	12.0	11.4	11.1	11.8	-9.9%
Oregon	10.4	11.0	10.4	10.2	10.6	9.7	10.9	11.6	10.0	12.6	11.7	12.5%
Pennsylvania	13.5	13.8	13.0	13.4	13.2	13.8	13.9	13.4	13.9	14.0	14.4	6.7%
Rhode Island	13.4	11.4	11.5	11.2	12.4	11.0	11.6	10.7	12.1	11.8	9.3	-30.6%
South Carolina	13.2	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.6	12.7	13.0	12.4	12.6	13.1	-0.8%
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	13.3	12.7	13.6	13.7	13.2	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.6	13.3	12.7	-4.5%
Texas	13.1	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.2	-6.9%
Utah	--	--	--	--	11.2	10.3	--	10.4	9.3	10.6	11.8	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	12.0	11.8	12.3	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.9	-0.8%
Washington	10.6	9.4	10.2	10.3	10.1	9.3	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.8	1.9%
West Virginia	11.9	13.1	12.3	11.7	10.0	11.1	13.4	11.7	11.8	11.1	10.9	-8.4%
Wisconsin	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.1	12.8	12.1	12.6	12.1	12.5	12.9	3.2%
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.0	0.8%

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, Nonwhite, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-1988
Alabama	12.3	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.6	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.0	11.8	-4.1%
Alaska	6.7	7.1	6.3	5.9	6.5	5.0	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.4	5.7	-14.9%
Arizona	7.6	7.0	7.4	7.8	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.0	7.5	7.5	-1.3%
Arkansas	12.8	11.1	12.5	12.1	12.0	12.8	12.0	12.4	11.7	11.9	12.8	0.0%
California	9.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.0	-9.1%
Colorado	12.7	12.5	12.4	10.6	11.2	11.6	11.0	11.4	12.0	12.0	11.4	-10.2%
Connecticut	12.7	12.9	11.0	13.2	12.6	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.0	12.4	-2.4%
Delaware	12.8	12.7	15.1	14.6	12.6	12.5	11.4	12.5	11.7	12.0	12.7	-0.8%
District of Columbia	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.8	15.1	14.5	14.2	15.0	13.6	15.2	16.1	13.4%
Florida	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.6	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.5	4.2%
Georgia	13.1	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.5	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.3	-6.1%
Hawaii	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.2	-6.5%
Idaho	6.9	8.7	7.1	7.4	6.2	6.8	7.9	7.1	7.3	5.7	6.1	-11.6%
Illinois	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.5	12.9	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.6	13.1	13.2	0.8%
Indiana	11.9	12.2	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.6	-2.5%
Iowa	11.5	15.2	10.5	8.5	9.0	9.4	8.8	8.5	10.2	8.7	10.2	-11.3%
Kansas	10.9	11.4	10.2	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.2	10.7	-1.8%
Kentucky	12.7	11.6	11.5	11.3	10.8	11.6	11.1	11.8	12.1	10.9	11.4	-10.2%
Louisiana	12.7	11.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.6	-0.8%
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	12.0	11.7	12.6	11.7	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	1.7%
Massachusetts	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.0	9.5	9.9	10.0	-5.7%
Michigan	13.0	12.8	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.6	13.5	12.8	13.1	13.7	13.4	3.1%
Minnesota	9.3	8.7	8.6	9.1	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	9.2	9.2	8.8	-5.4%
Mississippi	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.9	11.6	12.1	11.6	11.9	11.6	-0.9%
Missouri	13.0	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.7	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.4	-4.6%
Montana	6.3	5.9	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.9	6.0	5.4	6.0	6.5	3.2%
Nebraska	11.3	10.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.5	10.1	9.9	-12.4%
Nevada	11.6	11.1	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.6	10.7	11.3	10.8	11.5	-0.9%
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	13.1	12.7	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.2	11.6	11.4	11.8	12.3	12.2	-6.9%
New Mexico	8.7	9.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.4	6.6	6.0	6.4	7.1	6.6	-24.1%
New York	12.3	12.1	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.1	11.7	11.9	12.7	3.3%
North Carolina	11.8	12.1	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	11.7	12.2	11.8	11.9	12.1	2.5%
North Dakota	8.9	7.0	6.7	5.4	5.7	5.9	7.3	5.9	6.5	5.6	6.6	-25.8%
Ohio	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.1	12.7	11.8	11.4	11.8	11.7	12.6	-2.3%
Oklahoma	9.7	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	-13.4%
Oregon	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.5	6.5	8.4	7.8	-1.3%
Pennsylvania	13.1	13.4	12.5	12.9	12.6	13.2	13.3	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.5	3.1%
Rhode Island	12.0	10.7	10.8	10.3	11.0	10.3	10.1	9.7	10.2	11.0	9.0	-25.0%
South Carolina	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.9	-0.8%
South Dakota	6.2	5.6	7.1	8.0	6.9	7.0	6.3	7.0	7.1	6.0	4.9	-21.0%
Tennessee	13.1	12.5	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.7	12.4	13.1	12.5	-4.6%
Texas	12.7	12.2	11.8	12.1	11.5	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.4	-10.2%
Utah	5.7	6.9	6.0	6.3	7.5	7.0	8.7	6.7	6.8	7.6	7.8	36.8%
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.4	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.3	-2.6%
Washington	8.2	7.1	7.3	8.0	7.6	7.2	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.0	8.0	-2.4%
West Virginia	11.4	12.4	11.9	11.1	10.0	10.8	12.8	11.0	11.3	10.4	10.2	-10.5%
Wisconsin	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.3	11.2	10.3	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.8	-1.8%
Wyoming	9.5	9.6	8.3	7.5	8.3	8.5	--	7.1	7.8	7.9	--	--
United States	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	-3.4%

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, All Races, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	71.2	70.9	71.7	72.3	72.5	73.2	73.6	73.2	73.2	73.6	73.1	2.7%
Alaska	71.6	74.4	75.1	75.0	76.6	75.2	75.7	75.3	77.2	76.4	79.3	10.8%
Arizona	66.6	69.0	70.2	73.6	74.2	72.6	71.7	71.3	71.6	70.1	67.9	2.0%
Arkansas	68.5	69.8	70.1	70.1	68.9	68.1	68.9	69.0	69.5	68.6	68.3	-0.3%
California	73.2	75.2	76.5	76.9	77.1	77.1	76.9	75.7	75.4	75.9	75.3	2.9%
Colorado	76.7	77.2	78.9	78.2	76.1	76.4	77.2	77.6	77.6	77.4	77.4	0.9%
Connecticut	86.3	86.8	86.8	86.1	85.8	85.7	85.6	85.8	85.8	85.7	83.1	-3.7%
Delaware	75.2	74.5	78.6	78.6	78.2	76.6	78.0	77.8	78.2	77.7	79.7	6.0%
District of Columbia	58.1	62.7	67.5	65.6	61.4	59.0	60.3	59.4	59.3	60.5	61.2	5.3%
Florida	69.8	69.2	69.3	69.3	67.9	68.2	67.7	67.9	68.4	69.4	70.1	0.4%
Georgia	71.5	73.2	74.5	74.0	73.0	75.2	75.8	74.8	73.5	72.4	73.3	2.5%
Hawaii	72.0	75.1	76.5	76.9	74.8	74.1	75.8	75.4	77.5	76.8	76.6	6.4%
Idaho	74.2	75.2	75.6	76.4	75.8	75.7	76.5	76.2	76.1	74.9	74.8	0.8%
Illinois	74.2	75.1	75.4	76.5	76.9	77.8	77.9	77.9	78.4	78.5	78.1	5.3%
Indiana	77.3	78.3	78.7	78.5	77.7	77.2	78.0	77.4	77.3	77.9	78.2	1.2%
Iowa	83.6	84.4	84.3	84.9	84.4	85.6	85.3	85.4	85.7	85.4	85.4	2.2%
Kansas	78.9	79.8	80.8	80.6	80.4	81.2	81.5	81.1	81.2	80.7	81.6	3.4%
Kentucky	69.6	70.7	72.1	73.9	74.9	75.0	75.6	76.2	75.6	75.9	76.7	10.2%
Louisiana	75.1	76.3	78.1	77.8	77.3	78.3	77.6	78.3	78.6	75.4	74.3	-1.1%
Maine	78.6	80.5	80.9	81.5	81.6	84.0	82.8	82.0	83.1	83.5	82.8	5.3%
Maryland	81.2	79.6	80.9	79.5	78.7	78.5	79.3	80.0	80.3	80.5	81.2	0.0%
Massachusetts	87.8	88.5	88.9	89.1	88.0	85.6	85.6	85.1	84.0	83.3	83.4	-5.0%
Michigan	76.9	78.6	80.0	80.5	80.9	81.2	81.4	81.7	80.4	80.8	79.9	3.9%
Minnesota	76.0	77.3	77.9	77.6	77.9	79.1	79.9	79.5	80.0	80.4	79.8	5.0%
Mississippi	72.1	73.6	74.8	74.4	74.1	74.6	74.8	75.0	76.0	76.5	75.9	5.3%
Missouri	75.2	78.5	79.3	78.9	79.1	79.2	79.9	80.3	80.0	80.3	79.2	5.3%
Montana	78.4	77.6	79.2	79.5	78.9	79.2	79.0	78.4	77.3	77.2	77.7	-0.9%
Nebraska	77.7	78.6	79.6	79.8	79.7	80.6	79.9	80.4	81.6	82.4	82.4	6.0%
Nevada	74.7	72.9	73.6	75.8	74.1	74.1	75.8	74.5	73.7	73.2	72.0	-3.6%
New Hampshire	80.5	82.4	84.1	84.5	83.9	84.8	84.6	84.7	83.7	83.4	84.1	4.5%
New Jersey	77.4	78.2	79.1	79.6	80.0	80.7	82.0	81.8	81.3	80.5	79.7	3.0%
New Mexico	n/a	n/a	60.1	60.0	60.9	61.5	61.2	58.6	58.4	56.4	54.9	--
New York	69.1	70.9	71.9	71.2	71.0	71.2	72.2	72.4	71.7	71.4	74.8	8.2%
North Carolina	74.4	75.9	76.6	76.7	77.5	77.8	78.2	77.9	77.7	77.6	75.7	1.7%
North Dakota	76.7	78.3	78.2	79.6	79.3	81.5	82.0	82.7	82.1	82.1	81.9	6.8%
Ohio	78.8	79.9	80.5	80.3	81.0	81.0	81.7	82.2	82.2	81.9	81.6	3.6%
Oklahoma	68.8	68.2	68.0	68.1	67.6	67.4	69.4	70.6	71.5	73.0	73.6	7.0%
Oregon	74.2	76.3	78.0	77.6	76.9	77.5	77.1	75.1	73.9	73.7	73.9	-0.4%
Pennsylvania	79.8	79.0	79.5	79.6	79.4	79.0	78.9	78.8	78.0	78.6	78.9	-1.1%
Rhode Island	87.3	88.2	87.4	88.0	87.0	84.7	85.5	86.0	85.4	83.8	84.0	-3.8%
South Carolina	70.4	70.2	70.5	68.4	66.9	66.5	67.6	68.3	67.3	66.3	64.7	-8.1%
South Dakota	69.3	69.9	69.1	71.5	70.9	72.1	72.7	73.4	74.1	74.3	76.6	10.5%
Tennessee	72.4	74.1	74.4	74.3	73.8	74.7	75.7	75.1	75.2	75.8	75.5	4.3%
Texas	70.9	71.9	69.1	68.4	68.1	67.7	68.1	67.6	66.8	67.3	66.9	-5.6%
Utah	81.7	82.5	81.4	81.1	81.8	82.3	82.0	81.7	82.0	82.2	82.6	1.1%
Vermont	78.7	79.2	78.0	77.6	81.6	82.9	82.3	80.0	78.9	79.0	80.6	2.4%
Virginia	81.0	81.7	81.2	81.3	80.9	80.6	80.3	79.8	80.1	80.9	80.7	-0.4%
Washington	78.4	79.7	79.6	79.7	77.6	77.6	78.1	77.8	77.4	77.1	77.1	-1.7%
West Virginia	65.1	66.8	69.0	69.8	70.5	72.0	71.2	71.5	70.6	70.3	71.2	9.4%
Wisconsin	82.1	82.5	83.2	83.7	83.6	83.8	84.1	82.9	82.8	83.3	83.1	1.2%
Wyoming	76.1	75.5	75.9	78.1	78.6	78.7	80.6	79.4	80.0	79.4	78.4	3.0%
United States	74.9	75.9	76.3	76.4	76.1	76.2	76.5	76.2	75.9	76.0	75.9	1.3%

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, White, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	80.1	80.0	80.0	80.9	81.2	81.3	81.5	81.0	80.6	81.2	80.6	0.6%
Alaska	76.3	78.1	78.5	79.2	80.1	79.0	78.8	78.4	80.6	80.2	82.8	8.5%
Arizona	69.6	71.4	72.3	75.7	76.0	74.8	74.1	73.5	73.7	72.3	70.1	0.7%
Arkansas	74.3	75.3	75.3	75.1	74.4	73.9	73.8	74.2	74.6	74.1	74.0	-0.4%
California	73.6	75.5	76.8	77.2	77.5	77.6	77.5	76.4	75.9	76.5	75.5	2.6%
Colorado	77.5	78.0	79.7	79.1	77.1	77.2	77.9	78.5	78.4	78.4	78.4	1.2%
Connecticut	88.3	88.8	89.0	88.6	88.4	88.7	88.5	88.6	88.6	88.7	86.3	-2.3%
Delaware	80.3	79.2	82.5	82.5	82.6	82.1	81.9	82.6	83.0	83.0	85.1	6.0%
District of Columbia	70.9	74.6	78.5	78.9	76.0	76.0	75.7	78.9	79.3	86.2	86.9	22.6%
Florida	75.8	75.0	75.2	75.2	73.7	74.1	73.3	73.9	74.1	75.0	75.7	-0.1%
Georgia	79.3	80.4	81.7	81.2	80.7	81.8	82.6	81.2	80.2	78.5	80.1	1.0%
Hawaii	73.7	76.9	79.3	80.2	75.9	75.1	78.5	78.3	82.6	82.9	83.7	13.6%
Idaho	74.6	75.4	75.9	76.8	76.1	76.0	76.8	76.6	76.4	75.3	75.1	0.7%
Illinois	77.8	78.8	78.7	79.9	80.7	81.5	81.6	81.7	82.2	82.7	82.8	6.4%
Indiana	78.7	79.8	80.4	80.2	79.6	79.5	79.9	79.5	79.5	80.2	80.3	2.0%
Iowa	84.1	84.8	84.8	85.4	84.9	86.1	86.0	85.9	86.2	86.0	85.9	2.1%
Kansas	80.0	80.9	81.9	82.1	82.1	82.8	83.1	82.6	83.1	82.7	83.5	4.4%
Kentucky	71.7	73.1	74.1	75.6	76.6	76.6	77.2	77.6	77.0	77.5	78.3	9.2%
Louisiana	85.0	85.3	85.3	85.2	85.2	85.9	85.8	85.2	85.9	84.3	84.6	-0.5%
Maine	78.7	80.6	81.1	81.7	82.0	84.1	82.9	82.1	83.3	83.7	83.0	5.5%
Maryland	85.5	84.3	85.4	84.7	84.2	84.3	85.4	86.0	86.4	86.6	87.4	2.2%
Massachusetts	88.4	89.2	89.6	89.9	88.8	86.6	86.6	86.4	85.6	85.4	85.7	-3.1%
Michigan	79.1	80.7	82.0	82.5	82.9	83.3	83.3	83.9	82.9	83.4	82.9	4.8%
Minnesota	76.8	78.2	79.1	79.2	79.6	80.6	81.5	81.2	82.0	82.7	82.2	7.0%
Mississippi	83.3	84.3	85.3	84.6	85.0	85.1	85.3	85.3	84.9	85.5	85.6	2.8%
Missouri	80.4	80.7	81.4	81.2	81.2	81.7	82.3	82.6	82.3	82.8	82.0	2.0%
Montana	80.2	79.6	81.1	81.8	81.1	81.6	81.7	81.0	79.9	80.3	80.9	0.9%
Nebraska	78.8	79.7	80.6	80.9	81.1	81.9	81.6	81.8	82.9	83.9	84.0	6.6%
Nevada	77.0	75.6	76.2	78.1	76.6	76.7	77.9	77.2	76.0	75.6	74.7	-3.0%
New Hampshire	80.6	82.5	84.1	84.6	84.1	84.9	84.7	84.6	83.9	83.6	84.3	4.6%
New Jersey	82.4	82.5	83.5	83.8	83.9	84.6	85.5	85.2	84.8	84.7	84.4	2.4%
New Mexico	n/a	n/a	63.4	63.1	63.6	64.2	63.5	61.1	60.1	58.0	56.6	--
New York	75.4	77.1	78.2	77.1	77.5	77.5	78.2	78.2	77.7	77.8	80.4	6.6%
North Carolina	81.7	83.0	83.2	83.3	83.7	83.9	84.0	83.6	83.9	83.6	82.6	1.1%
North Dakota	78.3	79.8	80.0	81.0	81.2	82.8	83.5	84.3	83.8	83.9	84.1	7.4%
Ohio	81.0	82.0	82.5	82.5	83.2	83.5	84.1	84.6	84.4	84.5	84.3	4.1%
Oklahoma	72.6	71.8	72.0	72.3	71.5	71.6	73.6	74.2	75.6	76.8	77.7	7.0%
Oregon	74.8	76.9	78.8	78.7	77.9	78.3	77.8	75.9	74.6	74.4	74.6	-0.3%
Pennsylvania	82.4	81.9	82.3	82.5	82.3	81.9	81.9	82.5	82.3	83.0	83.7	1.6%
Rhode Island	88.1	89.0	88.4	89.2	88.3	86.9	87.4	87.9	87.4	85.9	86.2	-2.2%
South Carolina	79.4	79.2	79.5	77.7	75.7	76.0	76.7	77.4	76.5	76.2	75.1	-5.4%
South Dakota	73.0	74.2	73.1	75.6	75.3	76.8	76.7	77.5	78.5	78.7	80.7	10.5%
Tennessee	76.3	77.6	77.7	77.8	77.5	78.3	79.5	78.6	78.7	79.5	79.2	3.8%
Texas	73.1	73.9	70.9	70.1	69.8	69.3	69.6	69.2	68.4	68.9	68.5	-6.3%
Utah	82.3	83.2	82.1	81.9	82.6	83.0	82.9	82.8	83.0	83.3	83.6	1.6%
Vermont	78.8	79.2	78.0	77.7	81.6	83.0	82.4	80.1	79.0	79.2	80.8	2.5%
Virginia	83.8	84.5	84.1	84.3	84.3	84.4	84.4	83.9	84.3	85.2	85.1	1.6%
Washington	79.7	80.9	80.9	80.5	79.2	79.2	79.5	79.3	78.8	78.8	78.8	-1.1%
West Virginia	65.7	67.4	69.6	70.5	71.3	72.7	71.9	72.2	71.3	71.0	72.0	9.6%
Wisconsin	83.4	84.0	84.7	85.3	85.2	85.6	86.1	85.2	85.5	86.1	86.1	3.2%
Wyoming	76.5	76.2	76.5	78.5	79.1	79.3	81.0	80.2	80.6	80.1	79.2	3.5%
United States	78.2	79.1	79.3	79.4	79.3	79.4	79.6	79.4	79.2	79.4	79.4	1.5%

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Black, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1982	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	54.7	54.6	56.7	56.5	56.5	58.0	58.8	58.1	59.0	59.0	58.9	7.7%
Alaska	62.7	73.1	75.5	69.9	74.1	73.7	69.8	67.7	71.6	74.9	80.4	28.2%
Arizona	58.5	61.5	59.7	67.8	71.7	69.0	64.9	65.1	66.3	63.4	61.5	5.1%
Arkansas	51.4	53.6	54.7	55.0	51.6	49.6	53.2	52.0	52.7	50.4	50.0	-2.7%
California	70.6	73.1	74.3	74.7	73.4	72.6	71.9	69.0	69.0	69.3	69.0	-2.3%
Colorado	66.3	68.1	69.7	70.8	67.4	67.5	69.7	69.0	67.7	65.4	66.3	0.0%
Connecticut	69.6	71.0	71.1	69.0	66.6	64.8	66.3	65.8	66.9	65.4	62.2	-10.6%
Delaware	59.0	59.1	66.0	66.2	63.1	59.9	64.3	61.6	63.0	60.5	61.2	3.7%
District of Columbia	55.5	60.2	65.5	62.7	57.9	54.9	56.7	55.4	56.0	56.1	56.8	2.3%
Florida	53.4	52.6	52.4	52.3	50.9	50.8	50.1	49.1	50.5	51.8	52.9	-0.9%
Georgia	58.3	60.6	62.1	61.5	59.6	63.1	63.2	62.9	61.1	61.2	61.3	5.1%
Hawaii	68.8	69.8	74.8	75.9	72.4	70.6	73.0	75.1	83.4	83.1	82.8	20.3%
Idaho	70.1	71.8	65.8	76.7	71.0	67.8	71.8	68.4	76.0	71.6	78.5	12.0%
Illinois	61.3	62.9	64.6	64.8	63.9	64.8	65.3	64.7	65.0	64.4	62.7	2.3%
Indiana	62.8	62.6	62.7	62.3	58.2	55.3	58.5	57.3	56.6	57.5	62.0	-1.3%
Iowa	69.6	74.5	73.6	73.6	72.3	73.7	73.3	74.0	74.6	71.4	72.3	3.9%
Kansas	68.9	70.9	71.5	69.1	68.8	69.9	70.1	70.8	68.1	67.1	67.6	-1.9%
Kentucky	51.0	49.1	54.0	58.2	60.2	60.2	61.1	62.6	62.9	60.9	63.5	24.5%
Louisiana	60.6	62.5	66.2	66.0	64.4	66.5	64.8	67.6	67.6	62.7	60.0	-1.0%
Maine	75.6	77.4	70.9	71.0	75.5	77.3	74.3	72.0	68.0	75.9	76.7	1.5%
Maryland	70.8	69.0	70.5	67.7	66.3	65.1	65.2	66.7	66.9	67.5	68.2	-3.7%
Massachusetts	79.5	79.6	81.1	81.0	79.2	74.8	75.5	70.4	69.0	66.5	67.2	-15.5%
Michigan	66.0	68.5	70.1	69.3	71.0	70.8	72.3	71.6	69.7	69.3	67.8	2.7%
Minnesota	65.4	64.4	65.2	63.4	60.8	65.1	63.4	60.8	58.8	59.1	55.6	-15.0%
Mississippi	60.4	62.4	63.5	63.6	62.1	63.2	63.5	63.3	65.9	66.5	65.4	8.3%
Missouri	66.9	67.0	67.7	67.1	67.5	66.0	67.1	68.3	67.9	67.8	65.4	-2.2%
Montana	87.3	72.9	70.4	72.7	66.7	67.6	79.7	72.0	55.4	81.3	72.4	-17.1%
Nebraska	63.7	65.8	67.2	68.4	63.2	64.4	61.6	63.9	68.4	66.8	65.0	2.0%
Nevada	61.3	52.7	55.3	61.0	56.7	57.9	62.4	56.1	57.2	56.6	52.2	-14.8%
New Hampshire	69.4	74.7	74.2	76.8	68.3	76.8	81.0	84.1	72.7	73.2	69.7	0.4%
New Jersey	57.3	61.0	62.2	63.1	64.7	65.1	67.9	68.2	66.9	63.5	61.1	6.6%
New Mexico	n/a	n/a	49.1	53.3	51.4	51.8	52.6	49.2	51.5	48.0	46.6	--
New York	46.0	48.1	49.9	49.6	48.4	48.7	50.6	52.0	51.1	50.7	56.9	23.7%
North Carolina	58.5	60.6	62.0	62.3	63.8	64.0	64.8	64.7	63.5	64.0	60.4	3.2%
North Dakota	82.9	70.4	67.0	75.4	65.9	79.5	74.2	79.7	80.0	78.5	80.1	-3.4%
Ohio	65.5	67.2	68.3	67.0	67.2	65.4	66.8	67.8	68.9	67.3	66.6	1.7%
Oklahoma	53.5	52.6	51.5	51.6	49.2	48.4	51.4	55.7	56.8	58.8	58.2	8.8%
Oregon	62.4	65.4	66.2	67.2	64.2	68.4	65.2	60.0	62.1	62.0	61.9	-0.8%
Pennsylvania	62.4	59.7	59.7	61.0	60.0	59.7	59.0	55.5	52.7	53.6	53.8	-13.8%
Rhode Island	76.9	79.9	77.5	76.1	76.2	68.1	71.9	71.7	69.6	66.2	69.2	-10.0%
South Carolina	57.5	56.8	57.2	54.6	53.6	51.9	53.5	53.5	53.0	50.5	48.5	-15.7%
South Dakota	69.0	65.2	65.4	51.5	59.3	60.2	63.0	69.9	62.2	68.5	69.6	0.9%
Tennessee	59.3	62.7	63.7	62.4	61.0	62.1	62.7	63.5	64.0	63.6	64.3	8.4%
Texas	58.2	60.3	58.4	58.1	57,3	57.4	58.2	57.1	56.4	57.3	56.8	-2.4%
Utah	66.7	67.0	75.0	70.0	69.1	69.7	67.7	61.5	64.4	64.6	66.2	-0.7%
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.7	--	--
Virginia	72.4	73.6	73.0	72.5	70.9	69.2	68.0	67.7	68.1	68.2	67.7	-6.5%
Washington	63.3	68.7	67.4	68.0	64.7	65.4	65.7	65.9	65.5	63.5	63.4	0.2%
West Virginia	52.2	52.6	54.6	52.0	54.5	54.3	53.9	55.9	54.2	53.4	54.0	3.4%
Wisconsin	65.6	65.6	67.7	67.8	67.6	67.5	68.5	64.9	63.3	64.6	63.8	-2.7%
Wyoming	65.5	65.7	66.1	68.6	74.8	71.7	79.8	73.0	65.9	70.9	71.8	9.6%
United States	60.2	61.6	62.7	62.4	61.5	61.5	62.2	61.8	61.6	61.1	61.1	1.5%

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	54.9	54.8	56.8	56.7	56.7	58.2	59.0	58.4	59.3	59.3	59.3	8.0%
Alaska	60.0	65.6	67.1	65.3	67.8	65.9	67.4	67.8	69.5	68.6	72.8	21.3%
Arizona	50.3	55.2	58.2	61.8	64.5	61.2	58.9	59.4	60.4	58.1	56.8	12.9%
Arkansas	51.8	54.2	55.1	55.4	52.3	50.5	53.8	52.5	53.3	50.8	50.9	-1.7%
California	71.4	74.2	75.3	76.0	75.5	75.0	74.6	73.0	73.5	73.9	74.3	4.1%
Colorado	66.0	67.7	69.2	68.5	65.7	67.7	68.9	68.7	68.9	66.9	67.6	2.4%
Connecticut	71.5	72.4	71.9	70.2	68.1	66.7	68.2	67.7	68.7	67.6	64.2	-10.2%
Delaware	59.9	59.8	66.0	67.0	63.6	60.6	65.4	62.7	63.8	61.8	63.0	5.2%
District of Columbia	55.5	60.4	65.6	62.8	58.0	55.0	56.8	55.0	55.4	55.4	56.5	1.8%
Florida	54.1	53.4	53.0	53.1	51.7	51.6	51.1	50.1	51.6	52.9	54.0	-0.2%
Georgia	58.5	60.9	62.4	61.8	58.7	63.4	63.6	63.2	61.5	61.6	61.8	5.6%
Hawaii	71.4	74.5	75.8	75.9	73.7	73.8	74.9	74.4	75.8	74.7	74.3	4.1%
Idaho	61.5	68.0	64.7	65.0	66.9	66.0	67.3	65.4	68.6	67.0	66.8	8.6%
Illinois	62.2	63.6	65.1	65.5	64.8	65.7	66.2	65.5	65.9	66.0	64.5	3.7%
Indiana	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.4	59.9	57.1	60.2	58.8	58.2	59.4	63.5	-0.5%
Iowa	70.0	73.5	71.5	71.2	70.1	73.5	70.3	73.6	74.8	72.7	74.4	6.3%
Kansas	68.8	70.0	71.2	68.4	67.1	68.5	68.9	69.6	67.6	66.4	68.4	-0.6%
Kentucky	51.9	50.1	54.8	58.9	60.5	60.7	61.5	62.8	63.5	61.7	64.3	23.9%
Louisiana	60.5	62.4	66.3	66.0	64.5	66.5	65.1	68.0	68.1	63.0	60.4	-0.2%
Maine	74.1	74.8	69.0	72.7	75.3	80.9	76.9	76.4	74.6	74.8	74.9	1.1%
Maryland	71.5	69.8	71.2	68.6	67.4	66.5	66.7	67.8	68.2	68.8	69.5	-2.8%
Massachusetts	80.7	80.9	81.8	81.4	79.7	76.1	76.6	73.1	70.9	68.5	68.9	-14.6%
Michigan	66.6	69.0	70.5	70.0	71.3	73.9	72.7	72.0	70.2	70.0	68.6	3.0%
Minnesota	60.1	60.1	56.9	54.3	54.8	57.7	58.0	56.7	55.8	55.4	54.0	-10.1%
Mississippi	60.4	62.5	63.5	63.6	62.2	63.3	63.5	63.4	66.0	66.5	65.5	8.4%
Missouri	67.2	67.3	68.2	67.5	68.0	66.6	67.7	68.9	68.4	68.4	66.4	-1.2%
Montana	63.2	60.1	62.8	61.8	62.0	60.6	59.5	60.4	58.8	57.8	60.8	-3.8%
Nebraska	61.5	63.1	65.2	65.9	63.6	64.5	60.1	64.4	66.9	66.9	65.8	7.0%
Nevada	62.8	57.7	60.1	64.3	61.6	61.9	65.9	61.9	63.7	62.6	59.9	-4.6%
New Hampshire	74.7	79.8	79.7	78.4	75.4	78.8	79.5	86.0	75.7	74.2	77.0	3.1%
New Jersey	59.2	62.8	64.2	64.9	66.5	67.0	70.0	70.2	69.0	65.6	64.5	9.0%
New Mexico	n/a	n/a	45.4	47.2	48.5	48.4	50.8	47.8	50.3	49.4	47.9	--
New York	48.2	50.3	52.4	52.3	50.9	51.4	53.4	54.4	53.6	53.3	58.9	22.2%
North Carolina	59.3	61.3	62.6	63.1	64.5	64.6	65.3	65.3	64.1	64.7	61.2	3.2%
North Dakota	57.4	61.0	58.1	64.3	60.7	68.1	66.7	67.2	66.1	67.4	64.5	12.4%
Ohio	66.2	67.9	69.0	68.0	67.9	66.4	67.8	68.6	69.8	68.2	67.6	2.1%
Oklahoma	53.3	53.9	52.8	51.6	51.7	50.9	53.3	57.0	57.3	60.0	60.3	13.1%
Oregon	65.1	66.7	66.2	63.1	64.7	68.3	67.8	66.0	65.5	66.0	66.2	1.7%
Pennsylvania	63.3	60.8	60.6	61.9	61.2	60.9	60.2	57.0	54.2	55.3	55.6	-12.2%
Rhode Island	78.0	79.5	76.1	74.9	73.7	64.9	68.8	69.1	68.8	67.3	67.6	-13.3%
South Carolina	57.8	57.1	57.5	54.9	53.8	52.2	53.7	53.9	53.3	50.9	48.9	-15.4%
South Dakota	44.4	42.2	44.4	46.3	44.9	46.3	50.4	52.4	53.3	53.5	57.9	30.4%
Tennessee	59.5	62.8	63.8	62.6	61.3	62.3	63.0	63.8	64.3	64.1	64.5	8.4%
Texas	59.4	61.4	59.5	59.3	59.0	59.1	60.0	59.0	58.4	59.3	59.2	-0.3%
Utah	64.0	63.0	63.4	64.7	64.5	66.3	64.1	62.2	65.2	64.8	65.3	2.0%
Vermont	74.6	77.4	72.7	69.5	76.0	75.4	64.5	71.4	62.8	66.7	70.9	-5.0%
Virginia	73.0	74.1	73.4	72.9	71.3	70.0	69.0	68.5	68.9	69.3	68.9	-5.6%
Washington	66.7	69.0	68.4	67.7	66.1	66.1	68.0	67.2	67.6	65.8	65.8	-1.3%
West Virginia	52.2	53.8	55.4	53.5	55.7	56.1	56.0	57.9	55.6	55.6	56.5	8.2%
Wisconsin	66.6	66.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	65.9	66.2	63.2	61.9	62.9	62.4	-6.3%
Wyoming	70.2	62.2	62.7	70.5	68.5	67.1	73.2	66.7	68.7	68.9	68.3	-2.7%
United States	61.4	62.9	63.8	63.8	63.2	63.4	64.1	63.7	63.7	63.4	63.6	3.6%

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, All Races, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	4.9%
Alaska	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.0	-24.5%
Arizona	8.9	8.1	7.7	6.9	6.6	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.2	9.1	10.2	14.6%
Arkansas	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.9	7.4	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.4%
California	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.1	10.9%
Colorado	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.3	8.2%
Connecticut	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.9	62.5%
Delaware	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.6	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.7	4.1	-18.0%
District of Columbia	14.6	8.0	7.1	7.4	7.8	11.1	10.0	11.4	11.4	10.8	11.2	-23.3%
Florida	6.2	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.7	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.2	32.3%
Georgia	6.7	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	3.0%
Hawaii	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.4	1.9%
Idaho	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.8	5.4	5.3	6.3	5.6	3.7%
Illinois	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.1	-1.9%
Indiana	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.9	19.5%
Iowa	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.5	8.7%
Kansas	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	11.8%
Kentucky	7.9	7.5	6.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.0	-36.7%
Louisiana	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.7	6.2	6.9	27.8%
Maine	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.4	3.5	2.2	2.8	2.8	12.0%
Maryland	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	44.8%
Massachusetts	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.1	82.4%
Michigan	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0%
Minnesota	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.4	25.7%
Mississippi	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	-21.2%
Missouri	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	10.0%
Montana	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	50.0%
Nebraska	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	-13.5%
Nevada	5.8	7.2	6.0	4.7	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.0	9.4	62.1%
New Hampshire	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.0	11.1%
New Jersey	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.7	5.4	3.8%
New Mexico	n/a	n/a	12.5	12.7	12.1	12.8	13.2	13.4	13.3	14.1	16.1	--
New York	9.8	8.9	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.9	10.2	10.4	6.9	-29.6%
North Carolina	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.6	24.4%
North Dakota	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.8	-24.3%
Ohio	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8	11.8%
Oklahoma	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.2	9.5	9.2	8.5	7.3	7.3	6.6	6.3	-22.2%
Oregon	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.6	6.4	33.3%
Pennsylvania	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.7	50.0%
Rhode Island	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.0	87.5%
South Carolina	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.5	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.1	9.0	10.1	74.1%
South Dakota	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	-6.5%
Tennessee	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.2	-11.9%
Texas	8.6	8.1	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.5	11.3	11.5	33.7%
Utah	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	16.7%
Vermont	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.5	4.2	4.3	3.7	23.3%
Virginia	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	16.7%
Washington	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	35.1%
West Virginia	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.9	7.2	5.9	-14.5%
Wisconsin	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	22.2%
Wyoming	4.0	4.7	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.6	15.0%
United States	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	13.0%

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, White, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.5	7.1%
Alaska	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.1	-11.4%
Arizona	7.5	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.2	6.9	7.5	8.3	9.5	26.7%
Arkansas	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7%
California	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.1	8.9%
Colorado	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	5.0	6.4%
Connecticut	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.1	55.0%
Delaware	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.4	-38.5%
District of Columbia	10.9	7.0	4.6	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	5.4	4.9	3.0	--	--
Florida	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.2	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.3	23.5%
Georgia	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	-2.0%
Hawaii	5.1	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.3	-35.3%
Idaho	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.2	5.2	6.1	5.4	14.9%
Illinois	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	-11.9%
Indiana	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.5	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	13.2%
Iowa	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	9.1%
Kansas	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1%
Kentucky	7.0	6.1	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	-35.7%
Louisiana	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.7	12.1%
Maine	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.7	2.7	8.0%
Maryland	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.3%
Massachusetts	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	56.2%
Michigan	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	-12.9%
Minnesota	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.4	6.2%
Mississippi	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	-30.0%
Missouri	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	-7.9%
Montana	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.0	60.0%
Nebraska	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	-15.2
Nevada	5.1	6.3	5.1	4.1	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.1	8.3	62.7%
New Hampshire	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.9	7.4%
New Jersey	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.9	11.4%
New Mexico	n/a	n/a	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.5	12.4	13.4	15.3	--
New York	6.8	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.3	7.1	7.3	4.9	-27.9%
North Carolina	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.6	24.1%
North Dakota	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.0	-28.6%
Ohio	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	0.0%
Oklahoma	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.6	7.8	7.5	6.9	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.8	-26.2%
Oregon	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.2	31.9%
Pennsylvania	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	9.4%
Rhode Island	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	71.4%
South Carolina	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4	6.1	60.5%
South Dakota	4.0	3.5	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	-15.0%
Tennessee	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	-17.6%
Texas	8.2	7.8	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.6	11.1	10.9	11.0	34.1%
Utah	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.3	9.5%
Vermont	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.5	4.2	4.2	3.7	19.4%
Virginia	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	0.0%
Washington	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	29.4%
West Virginia	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.5	6.8	5.6	-16.4%
Wisconsin	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.0%
Wyoming	3.7	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.3	16.2%
United States	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	11.1%

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Black, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.9	2.1%
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	5.4	--	--
Arizona	8.8	8.7	7.4	8.4	7.2	8.5	9.4	10.4	10.2	11.8	12.2	38.6%
Arkansas	11.3	10.3	10.1	10.4	11.6	11.8	12.7	13.2	12.0	13.7	12.9	14.2%
California	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.9	5.4	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.4	48.0%
Colorado	7.6	6.5	6.0	6.7	8.4	7.3	8.0	7.5	8.1	8.3	8.7	14.5%
Connecticut	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.2	8.3	6.8	8.8	8.4	9.7	9.7	73.2%
Delaware	8.3	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.8	9.2	6.7	8.3	7.6	9.7	9.9	19.3%
District of Columbia	15.5	8.3	7.6	8.4	8.5	12.5	11.4	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.7	-18.1%
Florida	9.1	10.7	10.9	11.7	13.7	13.4	14.3	14.8	14.1	14.3	13.8	51.6%
Georgia	9.4	8.8	7.5	8.8	9.3	8.2	7.5	8.0	9.2	9.7	10.3	9.6%
Hawaii	--	5.8	--	5.5	4.4	5.4	3.8	3.5	--	3.5	3.7	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	8.8	8.4	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.9	10.0	13.6%
Indiana	6.6	7.7	7.4	7.8	9.2	10.7	9.8	13.1	12.5	11.7	9.9	50.0%
Iowa	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.1	6.3	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.5	7.3	6.3	21.2%
Kansas	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.2	6.4	6.1	7.3	8.2	7.7	57.1%
Kentucky	15.9	20.0	16.2	10.7	9.7	9.4	10.0	9.5	8.4	9.4	9.7	-39.0%
Louisiana	8.5	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.1	6.7	7.8	7.9	7.5	10.0	11.3	32.9%
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	4.6	5.8	5.5	6.6	6.5	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.0	73.9%
Massachusetts	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.8	4.4	6.3	6.4	7.8	7.2	148.3%
Michigan	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.5	5.4	6.4	6.7	7.7	16.7%
Minnesota	7.4	7.7	7.5	9.4	9.2	9.8	10.6	11.7	12.4	13.2	13.6	83.8%
Mississippi	7.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	-16.4%
Missouri	6.2	6.5	6.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.3	7.3	8.0	7.7	8.6	38.7%
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	6.4	7.4	6.8	6.7	8.2	8.6	8.9	7.1	5.9	7.8	8.2	28.1%
Nevada	9.0	13.7	11.7	7.2	12.6	10.6	8.8	11.2	13.0	13.9	18.6	106.7%
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	11.7	11.6	12.0	11.0	9.5	9.0	8.0	7.9	9.9	10.2	11.4	-2.6%
New Mexico	n/a	n/a	18.9	14.4	15.0	15.2	14.5	16.5	15.4	18.8	19.3	--
New York	20.9	19.4	18.9	18.6	20.2	20.1	19.2	18.1	21.2	21.2	13.7	-34.4%
North Carolina	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.2	7.8	8.6	8.5	10.1	21.7%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	6.1	5.6	5.6	6.9	7.2	8.5	8.5	7.4	6.6	7.8	8.5	39.3%
Oklahoma	12.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	17.0	17.1	15.4	12.7	13.1	11.1	12.3	-4.7%
Oregon	6.3	7.2	7.0	6.7	8.9	9.1	8.5	9.2	11.3	10.9	9.5	50.8%
Pennsylvania	7.8	8.4	9.0	11.6	9.8	9.8	11.1	13.5	15.4	16.4	17.6	125.6%
Rhode Island	--	--	--	4.7	4.9	6.6	5.6	5.2	5.9	9.1	7.2	--
South Carolina	8.7	9.1	9.3	10.1	11.4	12.5	12.5	13.1	12.8	14.8	16.3	87.4%
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	8.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.6	9.1	8.4	-1.2%
Texas	10.8	10.0	11.0	11.7	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	15.0	38.9%
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	5.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.6	40.7%
Washington	7.0	5.5	6.6	6.4	7.2	8.4	9.5	9.3	11.0	10.0	10.6	51.4%
West Virginia	12.2	12.7	12.0	13.1	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.6	15.3	15.1	13.4	9.8%
Wisconsin	6.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.5	8.5	9.8	8.8	9.5	48.4%
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.6	10.0	10.6	11.1	10.9	17.2%

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1978-1988

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1978-88
Alabama	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.8	2.1%
Alaska	9.6	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.2	8.0	6.0	6.6	7.0	5.7	-40.6%
Arizona	16.8	15.7	14.7	13.0	11.7	13.9	13.2	12.4	12.1	13.3	13.8	-17.9%
Arkansas	8.4	11.6	10.1	10.4	11.6	11.9	12.5	13.2	11.8	13.5	12.6	50.0%
California	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	19.2%
Colorado	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.7	9.1	9.1	8.3	7.8	8.1	8.4	1.2%
Connecticut	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.9	6.4	8.2	7.9	9.0	9.0	69.8%
Delaware	8.2	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.8	8.9	6.6	8.0	7.4	9.3	9.4	14.6%
District of Columbia	15.4	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.4	12.4	11.2	12.8	12.7	12.3	12.6	-18.2%
Florida	9.1	10.5	10.8	11.5	13.5	13.2	14.0	14.6	13.8	14.0	13.5	48.4%
Georgia	9.4	8.8	7.5	8.7	9.0	8.2	7.5	7.9	9.1	9.6	10.2	8.5%
Hawaii	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.9	5.1	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.1	15.1%
Idaho	9.7	9.3	10.1	9.0	12.0	9.6	9.6	10.3	8.0	10.4	10.7	10.3%
Illinois	8.6	8.3	7.4	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.9	8.4	9.4	9.3%
Indiana	6.5	7.5	7.2	7.6	8.8	10.2	9.4	12.5	11.9	11.0	9.4	44.6%
Iowa	5.5	6.2	5.8	6.6	8.0	6.1	7.0	4.6	4.9	7.1	5.4	-1.8%
Kansas	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.8	7.0	6.6	8.0	6.7	7.6	8.3	7.4	37.0%
Kentucky	15.5	19.3	15.6	10.8	9.6	9.2	9.7	9.6	8.2	9.1	9.5	-38.7%
Louisiana	8.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.2	6.9	7.8	7.8	7.4	10.0	11.2	28.7%
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	4.5	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	6.9	7.6	68.9%
Massachusetts	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.4	5.7	6.0	7.1	6.7	139.3%
Michigan	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.5	5.4	6.2	6.5	7.4	12.1%
Minnesota	10.3	11.2	12.8	12.1	12.7	12.5	13.1	14.2	14.0	15.3	15.1	46.6%
Mississippi	7.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.1	-17.6%
Missouri	6.2	6.5	6.0	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.1	7.9	7.7	8.4	35.5%
Montana	11.5	11.5	12.0	10.6	12.1	11.6	12.3	11.1	13.1	13.0	11.3	-1.7%
Nebraska	8.6	9.8	8.3	8.0	8.7	8.3	9.5	7.8	7.2	7.9	8.1	-5.8%
Nevada	9.2	12.2	10.7	8.1	11.5	10.1	9.3	9.4	10.8	11.0	14.3	55.4%
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	--
New Jersey	11.1	10.8	11.2	10.3	8.9	8.5	7.4	7.4	9.1	9.5	10.3	-7.2%
New Mexico	n/a	n/a	20.9	20.8	18.6	18.5	17.9	17.7	17.9	17.4	19.3	--
New York	19.6	18.1	17.5	17.2	18.9	18.7	17.8	16.8	19.5	19.4	12.7	-35.2%
North Carolina	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.5	7.2	7.0	7.5	8.4	8.3	9.8	22.5%
North Dakota	13.6	12.1	13.4	9.6	10.5	9.2	9.5	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.1	-33.1%
Ohio	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.7	7.0	8.3	8.2	7.1	6.4	7.5	8.1	35.0%
Oklahoma	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.6	16.0	15.6	14.6	12.6	12.3	10.8	11.0	-23.6%
Oregon	7.2	7.6	8.7	9.9	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.0	9.2	9.7	8.4	16.7%
Pennsylvania	7.5	8.1	8.9	11.4	9.5	9.6	10.7	12.9	14.8	15.6	16.6	121.3%
Rhode Island	--	3.3	5.2	4.5	5.8	7.5	6.4	5.8	6.6	8.1	7.5	--
South Carolina	8.6	9.1	9.3	10.1	11.3	12.4	12.4	12.9	12.6	14.6	16.1	87.2%
South Dakota	21.3	25.8	23.7	22.7	22.1	24.7	21.5	17.1	17.2	17.4	16.7	-21.6%
Tennessee	8.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.5	9.0	8.3	-3.5%
Texas	10.6	9.7	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.2	13.4	13.4	13.3	14.0	32.1%
Utah	11.2	10.8	11.4	11.1	11.9	10.2	9.8	9.3	9.7	11.4	10.2	-8.9%
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.4	42.3%
Washington	7.2	6.5	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.4	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.9	23.6%
West Virginia	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.1	11.5	11.6	11.2	11.7	14.4	14.1	12.7	5.8%
Wisconsin	6.6	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.4	6.9	8.8	9.4	8.9	9.7	47.0%
Wyoming	8.9	6.6	8.9	8.1	6.5	8.8	7.9	10.1	--	--	9.2	3.4%
United States	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.3	10.1	11.0%

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, All Races, 1988

Rank	City	Rate
1	San Jose	7.8
2	San Diego	8.1
3	San Francisco	8.4
4	Dallas	9.3
5	San Antonio	9.5
6	Los Angeles	10.1
7	Phoenix	10.9
8	Jacksonville	11.3
9	Houston	11.3
10	Milwaukee	12.1
11	Indianapolis	12.6
12	New Orleans	12.7
13	New York City	13.2
14	Boston	13.9
15	Columbus	14.2
16	Chicago	15.2
17	Cleveland	17.0
18	Philadelphia	17.5
19	Memphis	17.6
20	Baltimore	18.0
21	Detroit	21.0
22	District of Columbia	23.2

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, White, 1988

Rank	City	Rate
1	San Diego	7.6
2	Milwaukee	7.8
3	San Jose	7.8
4	Dallas	8.2
5	Los Angeles	8.3
6	Boston	8.4
7	San Antonio	8.9
8	Memphis	9.0
9	San Francisco	9.6
10	Jacksonville	9.6
11	Indianapolis	9.7
12	Chicago	9.9
13	Phoenix	10.1
14	Houston	10.4
15	New York City	11.0
16	Philadelphia	12.0
17	Cleveland	12.2
18	Columbus	12.5
19	Baltimore	12.9
20	Detroit	13.6
21	District of Columbia	19.9

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, Black, 1988

Rank	City	Rate
1	Dallas	12.3
2	San Diego	13.9
3	Jacksonville	14.7
4	New Orleans	15.5
5	Houston	17.0
6	Milwaukee	17.5
7	Columbus	18.0
8	New York City	18.3
9	Indianapolis	20.1
10	Los Angeles	20.2
11	Baltimore	20.4
12	Cleveland	20.9
13	Chicago	21.0
14	Memphis	21.6
15	Boston	22.1
16	Philadelphia	22.5
17	Detroit	23.1
18	Phoenix	23.5
19	District of Columbia	26.0

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	City	Rate
1	San Francisco	7.3
2	San Jose	7.7
3	San Diego	9.2
4	Dallas	11.2
5	Jacksonville	14.1
6	New Orleans	14.9
7	Los Angeles	15.4
8	Houston	15.5
9	New York City	16.0
10	Phoenix	16.4
11	Milwaukee	16.6
12	Columbus	17.7
13	Boston	19.3
14	Indianapolis	19.6
15	Chicago	19.8
16	Baltimore	20.1
17	Cleveland	20.8
18	Philadelphia	21.7
19	Memphis	21.7
20	Detroit	22.9
21	District of Columbia	23.9

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight for Cities of 500,000+ Population, All Races, 1988

Rank	City	Percent
1	San Jose	5.4
2	San Diego	6.4
3	San Antonio	6.5
4	Phoenix	6.9
5	Los Angeles	6.9
6	San Francisco	6.9
7	Jacksonville	7.8
8	Indianapolis	8.0
9	Houston	8.2
10	Columbus	8.5
11	Dallas	9.0
12	Milwaukee	9.1
13	Boston	9.5
14	New York City	9.7
15	Chicago	10.7
16	Memphis	11.2
17	Cleveland	11.2
18	Philadelphia	11.7
19	New Orleans	11.8
20	Baltimore	12.5
21	Detroit	13.5
22	District of Columbia	14.3

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight for Cities of 500,000+ Population, White, 1988

Rank	City	Percent
1	San Jose	4.7
2	San Francisco	4.9
3	San Diego	5.1
4	Jacksonville	5.2
5	District of Columbia	5.3
6	Los Angeles	5.3
7	Milwaukee	5.7
8	New Orleans	5.7
9	Houston	6.0
10	San Antonio	6.1
11	Indianapolis	6.2
12	Chicago	6.3
13	Phoenix	6.3
14	Columbus	6.4
15	Dallas	6.4
16	Boston	6.7
17	Memphis	6.9
18	Philadelphia	6.9
19	New York City	7.2
20	Cleveland	7.3
21	Detroit	8.3
22	Baltimore	8.6

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight for Cities of 500,000+ Population, Black, 1988

Rank	City	Percent
1	San Jose	10.9
2	San Antonio	11.4
3	San Diego	12.5
4	Jacksonville	12.6
5	Indianapolis	12.7
6	Milwaukee	13.3
7	Columbus	13.3
8	Houston	13.3
9	Memphis	13.4
10	Phoenix	13.4
11	Boston	13.4
12	New Orleans	13.9
13	Dallas	13.9
14	Los Angeles	14.2
15	New York City	14.2
16	Baltimore	14.3
17	Cleveland	14.6
18	San Francisco	14.9
19	Detroit	15.0
20	Chicago	15.2
21	Philadelphia	16.0
22	District of Columbia	16.9

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight for Cities of 500,000+ Population, Nonwhite, 1988

Rank	City	Percent
1	San Jose	7.1
2	San Francisco	8.6
3	San Diego	9.5
4	Phoenix	10.4
5	San Antonio	11.1
6	Los Angeles	11.6
7	Boston	12.4
8	Indianapolis	12.4
9	Jacksonville	12.4
10	Houston	12.5
11	Milwaukee	12.7
12	Columbus	12.8
13	New York City	12.9
14	Dallas	13.3
15	Memphis	13.3
16	New Orleans	13.5
17	Baltimore	14.1
18	Cleveland	14.3
19	Chicago	14.5
20	Detroit	14.9
21	Philadelphia	15.4
22	District of Columbia	16.1

Infant Mortality Rates, Cities of 500,000+ Population, All Races, 1980-1988

City	1980	1981	1982	1988	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1980-88
Baltimore	20.0	17.0	16.7	17.5	16.8	17.0	16.2	19.2	18.0	-10.0%
Boston	13.0	12.0	15.8	11.5	11.7	15.6	13.9	11.9	13.9	6.8%
Chicago	20.8	18.9	18.7	17.7	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	15.2	-27.1%
Cleveland	23.4	21.9	17.6	16.5	16.8	14.9	16.3	15.5	17.0	-27.3%
Columbus	12.0	13.2	15.7	12.5	9.6	12.1	12.3	9.5	14.2	18.2%
Dallas	13.7	15.2	11.1	12.4	11.7	11.1	11.8	10.3	9.3	-31.9%
Detroit	21.2	21.9	21.8	19.8	20.9	19.9	20.3	19.7	21.0	-1.0%
District of Columbia	25.0	25.1	21.2	19.3	21.0	20.8	21.1	19.3	23.2	-7.0%
Houston	13.3	13.8	11.8	13.0	11.9	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	-14.7%
Indianapolis	14.4	14.7	14.0	14.9	13.3	14.3	14.2	13.3	12.6	-12.6%
Jacksonville	14.6	15.7	14.5	12.8	11.9	14.5	13.1	12.7	11.3	-22.9%
Los Angeles	12.4	11.3	11.7	12.8	11.0	11.2	10.1	10.5	10.1	-18.6%
Memphis	17.7	18.3	15.9	17.5	14.8	19.0	15.8	17.7	17.6	-0.6%
Milwaukee	13.5	12.9	12.1	12.7	14.2	13.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	-10.7%
New Orleans	20.2	17.1	16.5	17.6	16.0	16.4	15.5	15.8	12.7	-37.2%
New York City	15.0	14.6	14.4	13.6	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.7	13.2	-11.9%
Philadelphia	19.3	17.6	17.6	17.0	15.5	17.4	15.5	17.3	17.5	-9.5%
Phoenix	12.5	12.4	10.0	13.7	9.9	9.9	11.0	10.4	10.9	-12.7%
San Antonio	12.9	12.4	13.0	10.7	12.8	11.1	10.2	9.3	9.5	-26.1%
San Diego	12.0	9.4	10.5	10.4	9.7	9.3	9.4	9.6	8.1	-32.9%
San Francisco	11.1	10.5	11.4	11.3	8.8	8.6	8.8	7.7	8.4	-24.6%
San Jose	10.7	9.7	9.1	10.1	7.9	8.2	7.3	8.7	7.8	-27.5%

Infant Mortality Rates, Cities of 500,000+ Population, White, 1980-1988

City	1980	1981	1982	1988	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1980-88
Baltimore	17.7	10.7	11.9	11.1	13.2	11.8	12.6	14.0	12.9	-27.2%
Boston	8.8	9.9	11.6	8.9	10.4	10.1	8.4	7.6	8.4	-4.1%
Chicago	15.0	13.4	12.3	11.2	11.1	11.4	10.7	10.9	9.9	-34.0%
Cleveland	16.5	11.6	14.7	14.5	10.2	11.2	11.9	10.5	12.2	-25.8%
Columbus	10.1	11.8	13.0	11.0	8.3	11.9	11.9	8.0	12.5	24.2%
Dallas	11.1	10.7	8.9	10.6	9.7	8.0	9.8	7.9	8.2	-26.3%
Detroit	11.5	12.0	9.4	11.4	13.8	13.1	9.7	9.0	13.6	18.5%
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.9	--
Houston	12.2	12.4	10.7	12.0	10.6	10.0	9.2	9.8	9.1	-25.0%
Indianapolis	11.8	13.6	10.9	12.4	9.4	11.1	10.7	9.6	9.7	-17.7%
Jacksonville	11.2	12.7	9.9	11.7	9.5	11.8	10.0	9.0	9.6	-13.9%
Los Angeles	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.8	9.2	9.5	8.0	8.5	8.3	-19.0%
Memphis	12.5	8.9	9.8	9.4	7.8	12.1	10.7	10.6	9.0	-27.9%
Milwaukee	11.0	11.7	8.5	10.6	11.7	10.6	9.0	7.9	7.8	-29.1%
New Orleans	11.8	11.7	--	--	10.8	13.8	12.5	--	--	--
New York City	13.5	12.2	12.7	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.2	11.3	11.0	-18.6%
Philadelphia	15.8	15.1	14.1	12.6	9.2	12.9	9.6	11.2	12.0	-24.3%
Phoenix	12.3	11.2	10.1	12.6	9.4	9.6	10.3	9.7	10.1	-17.9%
San Antonio	11.9	12.3	12.3	10.7	12.5	11.3	9.6	8.5	7.8	-34.4%
San Diego	10.8	8.9	8.6	9.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.4	8.9	-17.3%
San Francisco	12.3	9.2	12.4	13.2	8.5	8.0	10.1	8.7	7.6	-38.5%
San Jose	11.1	10.0	9.0	10.3	8.3	8.5	7.3	9.2	9.6	-13.3%

Infant Mortality Rates, Cities of 500,000+ Population, Black, 1980-1988

City	1980	1981	1982	1988	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1980-88
Baltimore	21.5	20.3	19.5	20.9	18.7	19.9	18.2	21.1	20.4	-5.3%
Boston	20.1	16.4	24.1	16.4	14.6	25.3	23.0	18.2	22.1	10.2%
Chicago	26.9	25.2	25.8	24.9	22.6	22.5	22.9	22.9	21.0	-21.8%
Cleveland	30.2	32.5	20.9	18.2	23.2	18.5	20.3	20.0	20.9	-30.9%
Columbus	17.0	17.4	22.5	17.7	13.5	13.3	13.8	13.9	18.0	6.2%
Dallas	18.3	23.1	15.4	16.5	15.7	17.6	16.0	15.7	12.3	-32.9%
Detroit	25.3	26.2	26.9	23.1	23.7	22.3	24.0	23.0	23.1	-8.9%
District of Columbia	26.7	26.7	24.1	21.3	24.3	23.7	24.0	22.8	26.0	-2.8%
Houston	16.6	18.2	15.5	17.1	16.7	15.1	17.2	15.6	17.0	2.2%
Indianapolis	22.0	18.0	23.2	22.0	24.5	23.9	24.6	23.7	20.1	-8.4%
Jacksonville	21.9	21.7	23.0	15.1	16.8	20.0	19.7	20.3	14.7	-33.0%
Los Angeles	22.5	16.7	20.2	22.2	19.9	20.1	21.2	21.1	20.2	-10.4%
Memphis	21.2	24.3	20.0	23.1	19.3	23.3	18.4	21.5	21.6	2.0%
Milwaukee	18.8	16.1	19.7	16.6	18.5	18.0	17.2	17.9	17.5	-7.0%
New Orleans	23.9	19.8	19.5	21.0	18.5	17.4	16.8	17.4	15.5	-35.1%
New York City	19.1	19.4	17.8	17.3	15.6	15.1	15.5	16.2	18.3	-4.0%
Philadelphia	22.9	20.9	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.4	21.8	23.6	22.5	-1.7%
Phoenix	--	28.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.5	--
San Antonio	27.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Diego	23.2	--	23.1	20.2	18.1	15.5	14.3	13.5	--	--
San Francisco	14.7	18.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.9	-5.2%
San Jose	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Infant Mortality Rates, Cities of 500,000+ Population, Nonwhite, 1980-1988

City	1980	1981	1982	1988	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent Change 1980-88
Baltimore	21.2	20.2	19.1	20.7	18.5	19.5	17.8	21.3	20.1	-5.1%
Boston	18.8	14.8	21.2	15.2	13.4	22.7	20.7	16.7	19.3	2.8%
Chicago	25.9	23.9	24.7	23.7	21.5	21.6	22.2	21.6	19.8	-23.5%
Cleveland	30.0	32.1	20.5	18.3	23.0	18.1	20.3	19.7	20.8	-30.7%
Columbus	16.6	16.4	22.2	16.1	12.8	12.5	13.0	12.9	17.7	6.4%
Dallas	17.8	22.6	14.8	15.4	15.2	16.7	15.3	14.4	11.2	-36.8%
Detroit	25.1	26.0	26.7	22.9	23.3	22.2	23.6	22.8	22.9	-8.7%
District of Columbia	26.3	26.6	24.3	21.0	24.1	22.9	22.6	21.0	23.9	-9.2%
Houston	15.6	16.7	14.2	15.2	14.6	13.7	15.7	14.3	15.5	-0.7%
Indianapolis	21.3	17.5	22.3	21.3	23.6	23.0	24.0	22.8	19.6	-8.2%
Jacksonville	21.2	21.4	22.9	14.9	16.3	19.5	19.0	19.7	14.1	-33.3%
Los Angeles	18.8	14.3	16.4	17.9	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.2	15.4	-18.2%
Memphis	20.9	24.1	19.8	22.7	19.2	23.0	18.6	21.1	21.7	3.9%
Milwaukee	18.0	14.9	18.6	16.0	18.1	17.1	16.2	17.1	16.6	-7.9%
New Orleans	23.4	19.1	19.6	20.5	17.9	17.2	16.4	16.7	14.9	-36.4%
New York City	17.0	18.0	16.7	16.1	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.5	16.0	-5.9%
Philadelphia	22.7	20.0	21.0	21.3	21.8	21.5	20.7	22.5	21.7	-4.4%
Phoenix	--	22.1	--	22.4	--	--	16.0	15.2	16.4	--
San Antonio	23.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Diego	15.6	10.7	15.3	11.7	11.9	11.0	11.1	10.2	9.2	-41.0%
San Francisco	10.0	11.7	10.6	9.6	9.0	9.2	7.6	6.8	7.3	-26.7%
San Jose	--	--	9.5	--	--	7.6	--	7.5	7.7	--

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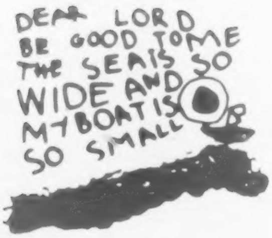
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BE GOOD TO ME
THE SEA IS SO
WIDE AND
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